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AN
HISTORICAL DISCOURSE,
ON THE
TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE
HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Delivered before the "Hopkins Grammar School Association,"

JULY. 24th, 1860,

BY LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE ASSOCIATION.

NEW HAVEN :
PRINTED BY T. J. STAFFORD.

1860.

NEW HAVEN, August 7th, 1860.

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the Hopkins Grammar School Association, on the afternoon of July 24th, the undersigned were requested to present to you the thanks of the Association, for your able Historical Discourse, delivered before them, at their request, on the occasion of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the School. The Association also request of you a copy of the Discourse for publication by them.

With sentiments of the highest esteem we are very cordially

Your friends,

S. W. S. DUTTON,
WM. L. KINGSLEY.

REV. L. W. BACON, Litchfield, Conn.

LITCHFIELD, August 23d, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:

The manuscript which you request on behalf of the Hopkins Grammar School Association, is very cheerfully placed at their disposal.

I only ask permission (inasmuch as the Discourse was prepared under disadvantage, at this distance from Libraries and Records) to add to it some notes of illustration and verification,—also to fill out the latter part of it, which was curtailed in the delivery.

I am with great respect and esteem,

Your friend,

LEONARD W. BACON.

Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, D. D., }
W. L. KINGSLEY, Esq., } New Haven.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE.

“Quod Felix Faustumque sit :”

So spake John Davenport, two hundred years ago, to the General Court of the Colony of New Haven, and inaugurated THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL with words of happy omen. “Happy be it and prosperous!” This day is witness that the old pastor’s prayer is answered. The long, unbroken succession of learned teachers in this ancient school, and the multitude of hopeful youths of former generations here “bred up for the public service of the country” declare it; and you whom I now salute,—students of the school, even now cherished by this ancient bounty,—fellow-alumni, gathered to acknowledge the debt of gratitude to our foster-mother,—respected teachers, both of earlier and of recent date,—you all confirm the testimony.

I thank you, therefore, for the pleasing office with which you have honored me;—not the thankless task of deprecation or apology, but the grateful one of tracing before you the history of two centuries during which this institution has been a fountain of liberal education,—a fountain which, once opened, has never at any time through all these generations intermitted its flow of useful and happy influences. I have no fear that the source of such long-continued and steadfast usefulness will be the less interesting because it is little recked of as a power in political history, and overshadowed by more imposing objects in the history of education, any more than that the water-spring in a thirsty land should be deemed less pleasing to the wayfarer, for gushing up in the shadow of

great trees which itself has nourished, and being hidden, along all its course, under the very verdure which it quickens and sustains. A more serious difficulty is, not that the story if rightly written would fail of your attention, but that the choicer parts of it must always remain unwritten. Of *what has been*, only such meager record has been kept as was needful for the conduct of this unostentatious trust. Who have been the pupils here trained, and what have been the public services thus accruing from this foundation to "church and civil state" must be taken in a measure on presumption, or be gathered by tradition. And in reviewing the materials for the history of *what has been*, of public achievement and renown, we come upon many monuments of great hopes disappointed—upon indications of *what might have been* but was not. If it were not a history, but a poem, that was demanded, there is enough in the recent history, yea! in some men's *memories*, of the ancient school, to be the food of sad and tender imaginations. "The good die young:"—few of us have gathered at this celebration and recalled to one another the scenes of our school-boy days, but in the vision of faces and forms long departed, have proved the truth of the saying. If beside the titled roll of those who have gone from the discipline of this school to places of distinguished usefulness and honor, we could range the starred names of the early dead, would it be fancy only that would reckon the latter to be the brighter constellation? The sober history of hopes fulfilled in the two hundred years' existence of this school would be eclipsed in the beauty and splendor (if imagination might be suffered to depict them) of the hopes here nurtured only to be crushed and disappointed.

"They, the young and brave that cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the wayside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life."

Pardon me: I do not mean to exceed the limits of your invitation. I am not about to wander wide in these imaginations. But I know that I have been uttering no private or singular feelings of my own;—that there are many others in whom

the name of this, the scene of their boyish education, wakens up thoughts quite as much of sorrow as of joy,—thoughts that yearn for expression, even on this festival day ; and that none of you whose remembrance of school life is hallowed by associations such as these, would choose that they should be passed by

“ Without the meed of some melodious tear.”

Let us turn back to the history.

The occasion which we are gathered to commemorate as the birth-day of this collegiate school is entitled by the venerable historian of Connecticut,

“The Reverend Mr. John Davenport’s resignation of Governor Hopkins’s donation to the General Court of New Haven, [June*] 4th 1660.”

The transaction, and the record of it, are marked by a careful attention to the dignity of what was felt at the time to be an historic occasion. Doubtless it was in itself a notable occurrence, that the reverend man who was venerated even during his life-time as the Moses who had delivered the law of God to the commonwealth of His people, should leave the habitual seclusion of his study† and present himself before the senate of the little republic. Guided by the portrait of him which has been preserved to us, it is not difficult for us to imagine him as he stood on this occasion before the elders of the people, habited, doubtless, in scholar’s gown and cap, showing in form and feature the marks that had been made by his twenty-two years’ sojourn in the wilderness, but wearing still the look of scholarly and saintly beauty that beams upon us from the canvas. Perhaps

“ The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,”

would not have added to the dignity of that scene.

The record, as it stands in the ancient record-book of the Colony, from which it has been repeatedly transcribed by

* In Trumbull it is given *May* 4th, and the mistake is copied by Mr. Barnard, “Education in Connecticut,” p. 24.

† He was “so close and bent a student that the rude Pagans themselves took much notice of it, and the Indian savages in the neighborhood would call him ‘so big study man.’” Mather, *Magualia*, I, 329, (Ed. 1853.) See also Bacon’s *Historical Discourses*, p. 117.

historians, is a copy of Mr. Davenport's own writing. It opens with the Latin formula of benediction which has already been repeated, "*Quod felix faustumque sit*," and proceeds:

"On the 4th day of the 4th month, 1660, John Davenport, pastor of the Church of Christ in New Haven, presented to the honorable General Court at New Haven, as followeth:"

The paper goes on to remind the Court what they themselves had resolved, sundry years before, (as appeared in the public records,) towards the founding of a College in New Haven,*—"a small college, such as the day of small things will permit," and informs them that at once on the decision of the Court to undertake that enterprise, he,

—"the said John Davenport, wrote unto our beloved friend, Edward Hopkins, Esq. then living in London, the result of those consultations. In answer whereunto, the said Edward Hopkins wrote unto the said John Davenport, a letter dated the 30th of the second month, called April, 1656, beginning with these words:

"**MOST DEAR SIR,**—The long continued respects I have received from you, but especially the speakings of the Lord to my heart by you, have put me under deep obligations to love, and a return of thanks beyond what I have or can express,' [&c. Then after other passages (which being secrets hinder me from shewing his letters) he added a declaration of his purpose in reference to the college about which I wrote unto him.] 'That which the Lord hath given me in those parts, I ever designed, the greatest part of it, for the furtherance of the work of Christ in those ends of the earth, and if I understand that a college is begun and like to be carried on at New Haven, for the good of posterity, I shall give some encouragement thereunto.' These are the very words of his letter. But before Mr. Hopkins could return an answer to my next letter, it pleased God to finish his days in this world."

* Concerning these early efforts toward the founding of a College, see below, p. 22. Also Stiles's History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I, 39, 40.

The communication then announces to the General Court, that Governor Hopkins by his last will had bequeathed his estate in New England to trustees of whom Mr. Davenport was one, to be disposed of "unto the public uses mentioned;" and that it had been agreed by the trustees that one half of the estate which should be gathered in, should be paid unto Mr. Davenport for New Haven.

Mr. Davenport adds that the other trustees had assented to his declared purpose of interesting the honored magistrates and elders of this Colony in the disposal of that part of the estate which was to be here expended, "for the promoting the college work in a gradual way so far as he might with preserving in himself the power committed to him for the discharge of his trust." Reserving to himself, "while it may please God to continue his life and abode in this place, a negative vote to hinder anything from being acted which he shall prove by good reason to be prejudicial to the true intendment of the testator, and to the true end of this work," he delivers over his trust to the legislature of the Colony, "adding also his desire of some particulars for the well performing of the trust," and concluding :

"He hopeth he shall not need to add what he expressed by word of mouth, that the honored General Court will not suffer this gift to be lost from the Colony, but as it becometh fathers of the commonwealth, will use all good endeavors to get it into their hands, and to assert their right in it for the common good; that posterity may reap the good fruit of their labors and wisdom and faithfulness; and that Jesus Christ may have the service and honor of such provision for his people; in whom I rest.

JOHN DAVENPORT."

Thus closed this transaction* with the same serious dignity with which it was begun. The very next business to which the court proceeded was the fulfillment of the "desired particulars" which Davenport had laid before them "for the well performing the trust."

* For the entire record, see Appendix, I.

By one of these "desired particulars," which were not conditions nor stipulations, but which seem to have been undertaken by the public with not less of fidelity, for being a simple request from their chief pastor, there was granted for the use of the proposed college a "home-lot" fronting on the public square, and the annual rent of an estate early consecrated to this use by the town was pledged to the new enterprise, "under the name and title of *college-land*."* The main fund of the infant seminary, from the estate of Gov. Hopkins, did not become at once available. Hindrances, legal and political, were laid in the way of the enterprise. The form of its management was modified from the original design; its grade was reduced below the plans and hopes of its projectors; and its active operation was some years delayed. Nevertheless by the wise forethought of Davenport, seconded by the unhesitating generosity of the towns-people of New Haven, it was at once provided with a home among their "fair and stately houses," so that in that year, 1660, "the fourth day of the fourth month," this "collegiate school" became an institution.†

And now having got our hero born into the world, speechless as he is thus far, not yet so much as distinguished with a name, and having (as it should seem) but a very precarious and doubtful hold on life, we will nevertheless do, as biog-

* The "Oyster-shell Field" was a tract of forty acres bounded on the east by the East River, and on the south in part by the harbor. It was very early set aside for public uses, and in 1641, a part was leased for seven years "for the ease for publique charges." This was the "college-land."

† The proper time to be celebrated as the anniversary of the foundation of the school, was the subject of some discussion in the Hopkins Grammar School Association; and their decision with regard to it has been called in question. It is to be acknowledged that Mr. Davenport held the "resignation" above transcribed to have become void by the failure of the General Court to fulfill the conditions of it; [Town Rec. Apr. 28, 1664;] that a new distribution of the estate was made and the trust placed in different hands; ["Mr. Davenport's Grant," 1668, in Appendix,] and that the gift of the Oyster-shell Field was renewed by special vote to the new Trustees, [1677.] Nevertheless the view of Mr. Davenport himself is very clearly expressed in his second grant in 1668, the purpose of which was defined to be "y^t y^e Grammar School or Colledge att New Haven *already founded and begun* may be provided for, maintained & continued for y^e encouragement & bringing up of hopefull youths in y^e Languages and good Literature for the Publique use & service of y^e country."

raphers are wont,—go back and inquire into his genealogy, relying for the attention of the hearers upon their presumed anxious suspense as to whether after all a genealogy may not be of less immediate service to him than an epitaph.

I find no difficulty in establishing a relationship between our Hopkins Grammar-School and the ancient and honorable family of the grammar-schools of England, which grew up in the middle ages, and which, quickened by the restoration of learning, grew with its growth, and strengthened with its strength, under the brightening light of the Reformation.* In particular we can trace its descent lineally back to the ancient city of Coventry, whence came forth Davenport and Eaton to be the founders of New Haven. That interesting old town, whose romantic legends are perpetuated in immortal verse, whose monastic origin and history is indicated by its name and the beautiful architecture of its old churches, but whose sturdy Puritanism not only is known to history, but has made its mark on the English language in a curious proverb,—that fine old city boasts among its institutions a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII, and strengthened, from time to time, by gifts and legacies from public-spirited citizens. The family names of Davenport and Hopkins stand conspicuous in the roll of its benefactors. One of the most eminent of these, Christopher Davenport, a great-uncle of John Davenport, and some time Mayor of Coventry, became, during the life-time of his grand-nephew, the founder of another of the famous schools of Coventry,—the Bablake school,—and it appears on public record, that prior to this foundation, he had, “for many years, at his own expense, maintained a school for the education of poor children.”†

* For some interesting notes on the origin of Grammar Schools, see Barnard's "American Journal of Education," I, 298. I am happy to acknowledge my obligation to Mr. Barnard's labors in the history of American education.

† Cotton Mather, (*Magnalia*, I, 150, 322,) and after him, other historians, speak of John Davenport as *son* of the mayor of Coventry. The "History and Genealogy of the Davenport Family" represents him only as *grandson* to one mayor of Coventry, and grandnephew to another. Anthony Wood had represented John Davenport as *brother* to the Franciscan friar, Christopher Davenport, other-

In Coventry Free Grammar School, somewhere about the year 1607, Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport were schoolmates. Eaton, the son of a Puritan clergyman,* was a young man of sixteen years. Davenport, of a family renowned in the history of the city for wealth and station, was a child of ten. There must have been precocious indications of greatness in the studious little boy, which could draw toward him the bright and mature mind of Eaton, not as a patron but as a friend, and knit the two in an enduring intimacy. That friendship which is fragrant in history, like the ointment on the beard of Aaron, and which, in an important sense, was the germ of the New Haven Colony, was contracted between schoolmates in the famous Grammar School of Coventry.

Thence they went their different ways; Davenport, at the age of fourteen, to his college at Oxford, Eaton to his mercantile apprenticeship in London. For thus (to use the quaint language of Mather) "in their after improvements, the hands of Divine Providence were laid *across* upon the heads of Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport; for Davenport, whose [grand]father was the *mayor* of Coventry, became a *minister*: and Eaton, whose father was *minister* of Coventry, contrary to his intentions became a *merchant*."

Their paths converged and coincided again. For in 1616, the young minister of nineteen came to London to take charge of the church and parish of St. Stephen's, Coleman street; and his old school-fellow became his parishioner. They parted again, Davenport, in 1632, grown to such eminence and influence among godly men as to become the object of a "fierce storm from the enraged spirit of the two bishops,"† taking refuge among the Puritan exiles at Amsterdam, and there

wise Franciscus de Sancta Clara. Mather complains of him, and calls him "a wooden historian," for his pains, and says the two were akin, but not brothers. It appears, however, from the authority above quoted, that Wood was right, after all, and Mather wrong.

* Not a dissenter, but minister of one of the ancient parish churches of Coventry.

† Letter from Davenport to Lady Vere, London, June 30th, 1628, given in "The Davenport Family," p. 314.

ministering in the English congregation a gospel which was deemed almost too pure even for the Puritan; Eaton visiting the ports of the Baltic in his commercial enterprises, and as a man diligent in business, standing before the king of Denmark the representative of the king of England. From these wanderings they both returned;—Eaton, rich, famous, yet in-corrapt in character and conscience; Davenport, impoverished, rejected, unsuccessful, but disheartened never a whit; nay, rather with his great, enthusiastic mind full of weighty thoughts suggested by observation in a foreign land, and of grand designs pondered in his forced seclusion, an exile among a people of strange language. Of all the devices of tyranny, the most suicidal is that of shutting up her enemies to their own thoughts and resources by temporary imprisonment or exile. Whatever there may be of mental power in her victim, if not crushed, is reinforced by such a process. In the solitude of prison or of exile, theories grow into designs, and designs ripen for execution. They who purpose to suppress a man, or an idea, by such expedients, do well to take heed to bolts and to passports, for if their victims ever come forth again, it were manifold better that they never should have been shut in, or shut out. Well for them, if the man do not come back to them a giant, and the idea return upon their heads a revolution. Witness Moses, David, Alfred, Dante, and in modern times, Napoleon III, Kossuth, Garibaldi.

Witness also John Davenport. For it is noted as the fruit of his meditation in Holland, that “he observed that when a reformation of the church has been brought about in any part of the world, it has rarely been afterwards carried on any one step further than the first reformers did succeed in their first endeavors; he observed that as easily might the ark have been removed from the mountains of Ararat, where it first grounded, as a people get any ground in reformation after and beyond the first remove of the reformers.* And this observa-

* This observation of Davenport is closely parallel with a remark of John Robinson, in his farewell discourse to the Pilgrims, 1620. See Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, p. 397. Doubtless it was a common topic of reflection and conversation among the Puritan exiles in Holland.

tion quickened him to embark in a design of reformation, wherein he might have opportunity to drive things in the first essay as near to the precept and pattern of Scripture as they could be driven.”* The thought drew him at once toward New England ;—that New England for which he and his friend Eaton had already given encouragement in good prayers and wishes, in counsels and in large gifts from their unequal fortunes ;†—that New England from which his friend John Cotton had written to him, “that the order of the churches and the commonwealth was now so settled [there] by common consent, that it brought to his mind the new heaven and the new earth wherein dwells righteousness.” “Wherefore,” says the historian, “soon after his return for London, he shipped himself, with several eminent Christians and their families, for New England.”‡

And now we have brought together into one group, on board the good ship *Hector*,§ the heroes of this early story. Central among them, DAVENPORT, such as we have described him, but now in the full vigor and maturity of his manhood—a “reverend and famous man,—a most incomparable preacher,—a prince of preachers, and worthy to have been a preacher to princes.”¶ Not the guiding hand, it may be, but the glowing heart;—the inspiring genius of the enterprise is his. It is his adventurous, enthusiastic and religious soul, that has distinctly projected the perfect outlines of the plantation-work, and that sees before him in hopeful, nay, prophetic vision, its entire accomplishment.

Beside Davenport stands his old school-mate, lately his parishioner, ever his most dear and faithful friend, THEOPHILUS EATON, the London merchant. He who had been “conversant with great affairs, having with good advantage more than

* Mather, *Magnalia*, I, 324, 325.

† See a letter from Mr. Davenport to Major General Leverett, in Hutchinson's Collection, p. 395 :—“your charter [*i. e.* of the Massachusetts Colony] towards the purchasing whereof I paid 50£ and Mr. Eaton 100£ . . . we being members of the London corporation for N. E.”

‡ *Magnalia*, I, 325.

§ Winthrop's History, I, 226.

¶ *Magnalia*, I, 329.

once stood before kings," the counselor and patron of early New England colonization,—now himself a colonist,—was on his way to become the planter, and legislator, and governor of a new republic, and in due time, by the call of the choicest spirits of that golden age, to preside in the first confederacy of American States, with such blameless integrity, such wisdom, such authority, such gracefulness, such more than royal dignity of person, as, in presiding over the latest,—the *last* confederacy,—was worn by Washington himself. Would that the art which has commemorated to us the face of the Pastor, had essayed to give to posterity the form of the Magistrate as well; even though the artist had been compelled to write upon the canvas, not "*pinxit*," but "*tentavit*." For, writes one who must himself have seen him, "This man had in him great gifts, and as many excellencies as are usually to be found in any man: he had an excellent, princely face and port commanding respect from all others."* And, says one who had learned of his fragrant memory from those who had been his fellows, "he carried in his very countenance a majesty which cannot be described."† Says the severest and exactest of historians, "No character in the annals of New England is of purer fame than that of Theophilus Eaton."‡

I have now to introduce to you a fellow passenger with Davenport and Eaton, and one not unworthy of their really illustrious companionship,—the EDWARD HOPKINS of whose name and bounty the Hopkins Grammar School is a perennial monument. Of his life previous to his embarkation with this goodly company, not very much is known. He had been a scholar in the Royal Free Grammar School in his native town of Shrewsbury;§ in early life he had joined himself, with a new and believing heart, to the fellowship of the Puritans. He, also, had been a successful London merchant, as well as Eaton, with whom, no doubt, he worshiped in that parish church of St. Stephen's, Coleman street, of which Davenport was Vicar. But these were not the only associations

* Hubbard, 329, 330.

† Savage's Winthrop, I, 227, note.

‡ Magnalia, I, 152.

§ Barnard, Educ. in Conn., p. 17.

by which he was brought near to his fellow merchant. The wife of Eaton, the Puritan, was no less than the daughter of a lord bishop. Eaton had married her in her widowhood, receiving into his own house and heart her three children by her former husband, one of whom, "that from a child had been observable for desirable qualities,"* was now the wife of Hopkins. A serious, sad, almost painful figure to contemplate, is that of Hopkins. A younger man than either of his associates on the voyage,† he is nevertheless prematurely decayed. At an age which should be that of manly vigor, he is afflicted "with bodily infirmities, but especially with a wasting and bloody cough." The most tender and affectionate of husbands, he has not to bear the trial of parting from his wife, nor she from her mother. The whole family are gathered on board the ship *Hector*. But what further and inexpressible sorrow is to come to him through this very relation in which, as his own words are, "he had promised himself so much content," must appear by and by, in our story of the Hopkins School.

It would be no groundless imagination if we should speak of the *conversation* of these adventurers, and say what topics are most likely to have occupied their thoughts and words in the intervals of that daily worship that rose morning and evening from the congregation of the whole ship's company.‡ There are indications enough that from the very outset the leaders of this New Haven Colony busied themselves anxiously with the principles and the methods of the Christian state, which they felt that they were about to found.

It has been esteemed to add a certain poetic interest to the beginnings of empire in this land, to represent the first colonists as quite unconscious of the grand consequences of their work. Historians have thought (it would seem) to extol the work of Divine Providence in the planting and growth of a

* Mather, *Magnalia*, I, 145.

† He was born about the year 1600.

‡ For an account of the religious observances on board a Puritan emigrant ship of that age, see Higginson's and Richard Mather's Journals, in Young's *Chronicles of Massachusetts*, pp. 237, 449, 479.

nation in America, by representing it as something far beyond the possible reach of human forethought, or even hope. The orator whose exquisite rhetoric has done more than that of any other to embellish the earlier, as well as the later history of the United States, accounts this to be a "peculiarity in the nature of the enterprise" of our ancestors, "that its grand and beneficent consequences so unfold themselves beyond the reach of the most sanguine promise." "What they projected," says he, "was the least part of what came to pass. The fulfillment of their design is the least thing, which, in the steady progress of events, has flowed from their counsels and their efforts." A safe covert for themselves from religious and political tyranny;—a retired, inoffensive resort, where they might conserve the freedom of their own consciences;—the opportunity of regaining, by "a frugal commerce, the expenses of their humble establishment;"—in their most sanguine expectations, the ultimate possibility of a thrifty but dependent colony;—these, we are eloquently assured, are the humble designs or hopes from which have grown realities so disproportionate and vast. Could the unconscious founders of our greatness but awake to gaze upon the present fruits of their own handiwork,—and see this land, the asylum of liberty for all the world,—the empire of a triumphantly aggressive Christianity,—the mart of a world-wide commerce,—the home of an independent and powerful republic,—they would (we are told) be utterly confounded at the sight, as that which had not entered into their hearts.*

* See *Orations and Speeches of Edward Everett*, I, 47, 48. It is hardly necessary to say that the quotations are from Mr. Everett's first Plymouth Oration. The language of that oration is immediately applied to the Plymouth colonists, of whom it may be used with greater *appearance* of reason. But the note which introduces the oration makes it reflect on the early settlers of New England in general.

Even to the Plymouth Pilgrims, however, such language as this can be applied, if at all, only in a very limited sense. It is a touching thing to see the great hopes of these impoverished adventurers struggling into expression in their writings, amid the disheartenments of the "*res dura et novitas regni*," and the cautiousness of utterance which their suspicious enemies at home imposed upon them. Their conscious feebleness seemed never to triumph over this hope, which

Fellow-citizens, this is vain rhetoric. If it were true, it could only detract from the grandeur of our ancestors' work; if it were never so enviable a praise, it is not true. The facts and documents of our primeval history prove to us that if ever great historic deeds were done with a solemn consciousness of their relation to the world and to the coming time, it was the deeds that are written in the early annals of New England;—that if ever the foundations of a nation were laid with prophetic insight into remotest consequences, it was not so much when the plow of Romulus marked out the narrow

was "not the least" of their reasons for removal;—"a great hope and inward zeal they had of laying some good foundation, or at least to make some way thereunto, for the propagating and advancing the gospel of the kingdom of Christ in these remote parts of the world; yea, though they should be but as *stepping stones unto others* for performing of *so great a work*." Young's *Chronicles of the Pilgrims*, p. 47. This is not the place to cite authorities at length, on this point. I will only refer to another striking prophecy in the same volume, p. 257, in the Discourse of Robert Cushman, Plymouth, 1621. Also on page 261, where he says "I trust you shall be repayed again double and treble in this world, yea! and the memory of this action shall never die."

But the writings of the later settlers are full of distinct forecastings of the consequences of their undertaking. So early as 1623, thirteen of the company of Adventurers in England wrote to cheer the "great hope and inward zeal" of the Pilgrims with these words: "Let it not be grievous to you that you have been instruments to break the ice for others who shall come after you. *The honor shall be yours to the world's end*." Gov. Bradford in Prince, p. 200. "The Humble Request" (1630) of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts, speaks in fitting terms of "this *solemn enterprise* wherein we are engaged." And the foremost of the elder Winthrop's "considerations for planting New England," is that "it will be a service to the church of great consequence, to carry the gospel into those parts of the world, and to raise up a bulwark against the kingdom of Antichrist." See also Young's *Chronicles of Massachusetts*, pp. 23n., 123, 137, 277, 400, 550. But in none of the fathers does this consciousness of a great work seem to have more nearly attained "to something like prophetic strain," than in the fathers of the New Haven Colony.

I am happy in thinking that what I have claimed above may be truly said without clashing with the main thought of Dr. Bushnell's noble Oration on "The Fathers of New England, or accusing the fathers (to borrow his exquisitely apt quotation) of the

———"craven scruple

Of thinking too precisely of the event,—

A thought which, quartered, hath but one part wisdom,

And ever three parts coward."

circuit of the infant Rome; nor when the pen of Alexis sketched a code of civilized law for the nascent empire of Russia;—as when the first planters of New England set down their wives and children and their household-stuff in the wilderness, and appointed institutions for their posterity, and covenanted to be governed in their young republics by laws of their own making and by the law of God. True, no mind could predict the rapidity of events, nor foretell how long the future nation should linger in the birth. But as for all the great *results* that have been achieved, I know not one that does not seem to have been contemplated by the first fathers of the Commonwealth; as for all the grand *ideas* which we boast as American, I know not one that may not be found, if not in full development, at least in fruitful germ in their writings,—of whom the world was not worthy. The future greatness of the country; the destined importance of its commerce; its relation to the designs of God, and the christianization of the world;—these were familiar and inspiring thoughts to them. Its rightful and certainly destined independence was a thought not unfamiliar to them, and which hardly smothered, was nigh more than once to bursting forth into an utterance that might have anticipated the course of history by a hundred years.* And so with American *ideas*: that doctrine of the right of self-expatriation which consecrates our soil forever as an asylum to the oppressed of all nations;†—the doctrine of the authority of the people in matters of government; of the supremacy of Right above Law; of the duty of a government to care for the education of the people;—they were not only *uttered*—that were a light thing—they were *practised* by the men of the first generation; they were presumed in the very outset of their enterprise,

* It has even been made matter of serious discussion whether Winthrop and his associates, when they prepared to transport the Massachusetts charter across the ocean, did not distinctly purpose to lay the foundation of an independent nation. See Palfrey's *New England*, Vol. I, p. 398. Be this as it may, it is impossible to read the history of the early days of that colony, without finding continual evidence of a disposition to maintain their liberties even as against the crown of England, at any sacrifice or peril. See Palfrey, *ibid*, Vol. I, pp. 386, 426, 430, 440.

† Bancroft, II, 56; Bacon's *Historical Discourses*, 127.

they were wrought into the very fabric of their infant states ; they were bequeathed to their children of the third and fourth generation.*

Eminently is this true of the *New Haven Colony*, that by faith they planned and commenced their plantation-work as knowing well what great business they were about, "*pro CHRISTO condere gentem.*" This is evident enough in their steady refusal of the hospitality with which Massachusetts threw open to them her broad domain, and in their pushing on into the remoter wilderness, "to endeavor a stricter conformity to the word of God in settling of all matters, both civil and sacred, than they had yet seen exemplified in any other part of the world." It was testified to by the boldness with which, unauthorized by patent or by royal charter, they planted themselves on the original right of self-government, and held their land by right of purchase from the Indians. It was evidenced by their steadfast refusal to depart from their discouraged settlement on the "fair bay" of Quinnipiac, even when tempted by the tropical wealth of Jamaica, or solicited by the Lord Protector to a home amid the verdure and fertility of Ireland.† It is proved by their extant discussions of the methods of "government in a new plantation whose design is religion," and by the habitual expressions of their great intellectual and spiritual guide. *The good of posterity* is the motive by which he urges them to duty. "The common welfare of all," said he, is that "whereunto all men are bound principally to attend, in laying the foundation of a commonwealth, lest posterity rue the first miscarriages when it will be too late to redress them. They that are skillful in architecture observe that the breaking or yielding of a stone in the ground-

* Doubtless the ideas of religious liberty, and the freedom of the church from the support and interference of the state, were little enough apprehended by many of the early colonies, although in all of them they were *germinally* present, as the subsequent history has demonstrated. The Colony of New Haven stood next to that of Rhode Island in its practical acceptance of these ideas. See Bancroft, II, 56, 57, (the author is speaking of Connecticut after the Union.) Bacon's Historical Discourses, pp. 24, 25.

† Winthrop's N. E., I, 237, and Letter of Davenport and Eaton in Appendix G, of the same volume. Magnalia, B. I, chap. vi, § 6.

work of a building, but the breadth of the back of a knife, will make a cleft of more than half a foot in the fabric aloft. So important are fundamental errors. The Lord awaken us to look to it in time, and send us light and truth to lead us into the safest ways in these beginnings.”* The thought that they were laying “the foundations of many generations,” appears in the solemn dignity with which they conducted every public transaction, and in the early provision for preserving to future generations an authentic record of their history.† They were not men of expedients, making shift for an emergency; they were men of far-reaching plans, and deep and thorough principles.

And so the noble and unprecedented project of a system of educational institutions for New Haven colony, which lay so near the enthusiastic heart of Davenport, must have been considered before hand; not only pondered in his own speculations, but discussed with the grave, wise, practical men with whom he was embarked on so great an adventure.

In fact, this company came fully prepared at once to make a beginning in this work with the very establishment of the commonwealth. As they had men qualified to become governors and counselors of the state, and ministers of the church in the wilderness, so they brought with them,—what no other plantation at that time possessed,—a professional teacher to set up the school; and he the most picturesque character in all their history,—the famous Mr. Ezekiel Cheever. Coming forth from a most accomplished classical education in London, he brought with him for his chief estate,‡ the beautiful manuscripts of his elegant Latin poems, and of his dissertations in the same language. With all his fine culture he did not hesitate to apply himself to the small things of

* Discourse of Civil Government; quoted in Bacon's Historical Discourses, p. 153. See also Davenport's Letter to Major-General Leverett, in Hutchinson's Collection, p. 225.

† Colony Records, Vol. II, p. 217.

‡ The value of Cheever's property was rated at £20. New Haven Colony Records, Vol. I, p. 91. Some of Cheever's writings, with a fac-simile of his handwriting, and Cotton Mather's sermon at his funeral, were published in a pamphlet, Boston, 1828, by one of his descendants of the same name.

colony-life. But it was an early care of the fathers of the young republic, that the school which he commenced in her infancy should advance and be elevated with her increase. There are, on record, repeated votes, both of town and colony, to elevate the grade of his school, and supplement from the public treasury his scanty income; and repeated indications of the esteem in which he was held not only for his work's sake, but for his own. After some twelve years of labor in his calling, he removed hence to Ipswich, and thence to Charlestown, and thence to Boston, where in extreme but vigorous and useful old age, he closed his honored labors and (*haud longo intervallo*) his venerable life, in the year 1708. His funeral was attended from the school-house, in presence of the "Governor, Councillors, Ministers, Justices and Gentlemen."

What his method of teaching was, may be gathered from his "Latin Accidence," which continued until within the memory of men now living, to be used as a text-book in Latin Grammar, and from the traditions of his pupils. His method of *discipline* could be inferred from what we may learn of himself in general. The pupils of his seventy years' career rose up with one accord to call him blessed, when he died: which affords no sufficient presumption that they did not thoroughly detest him, and caricature him on the blank pages of his Accidence, and call him "old Cheever" below their breath, so long as they went to school to him. It is not to be supposed that such a Puritan of the Puritans would err in his regimen on the side of excessive mildness. The boys learned to know him by the rule "*ex cauda, leonem*," the last survivor of them all giving it as his most distinct reminiscence of "the famous Grammar-School master, that he wore a long white beard terminating in a point; and that when he stroked his beard to the point, it was a sign for the boys to stand clear." It is written of him that he served God faithfully in his generation, "and *abominated periwigs*."*

There are documentary proofs that although "the Chee-

* Bacon's Historical Discourses, p. 318. Barnard's American Journal of Education, I, 313, 314.

verian education" was perfect and unequalled, there were certain defects in the Cheeverian character which somewhat detracted from his amiableness and dignity. I fear that history will have to write that the learned, self-denying, conscientious Cheever, was in some degree willful and opinionated, and entirely unmanageable. A curious record has lately been discovered, of his trial before the First Church in New Haven, not for any scandalous sin, so much as (it would seem) for being in general pragmatistical, dogmatical, and disagreeable. His particular transgressions seem to have consisted chiefly in speaking evil of dignities, in abusing the church and the elders, and in doubtful disputation. All which, says the record, "Br: Cheever neither retracting nor giving any answer, our Teacher and sundry of the brethren told him, they had been often and long grieved by, and for him, his offensive carriages, both in the private meetings of the Ch. and in the public assembly, as himself well knew, had been afflicting and burdensome to them, they had for a long time observed and witnessed against his contradicting, stiff, and proud frame of spirit, they feared God had a controversy with him, wondered what it would come to, and what God would do with him. After a long debate, without any fruit appearing in the spirit and carriage of br: Cheever, when he could neither be drawn to take off the charge, nor to instance in any particulars, which being opened might have been cleared before the assembly, but did obstinately persist in fastening a slanderous reproach upon the officers and brethren, the Ch. proceeded to censure, and upon a serious consideration of his miscarriages, in the nature and compass of them, this last making the rest full, and heaped measure, by vote ordered, that he be cast out of the body, till the proud flesh be destroyed, and he be brought into a more member-like frame."*

* "The Trial of Ezekiel Cheever before the First Church in New Haven," Conn. Hist. Collections, Vol. I. I am indebted to Mr. Hoadly, State Librarian, for the privilege of reading this curious and instructive document, before its publication; also, for the opportunity of reading Cheever's treatise entitled "Scripture Prophecies Explained."

This trial and condemnation in 1649, seems to account for Cheever's removal to Ipswich, in 1650. We have no direct evidence but that he dwelt in peace, after this. He lived four score and fourteen years, and begat sons and daughters. I have not traced the line of descent from him; but there is reason to believe that his family is not entirely extinct.*

With such teachers as they could find to occupy—not fill—the place of Cheever, our fathers labored on, that the great design which was to make New Haven a University town, and a fountain of learning for all the land, should never be lost sight of, and “learning be buried in the grave of our forefathers.” It was always an inmost thought of the pastor, it was always a foremost labor of the governor, to maintain here a succession of learned teachers, in that school, on the foundation of which, they watched and prayed for opportunities to erect a seminary of higher learning.†

In the tenth year, “*ab urbe condita*,” the town “considered to reserve a lot commodious for a college, wh^h they desired m^t be set up so soon as their ability might reach thereunto. In the sixteenth year, the motion for the setting up of a college at New Haven, wh^h had been suspended in favor of the college ‘in the Baye,’” was set on foot again, and pressed from time to time upon the generosity of the various towns in the Colony. “In a free way of contribution” the impoverished merchants of New Haven subscribed the munificent sum of 300£ to encourage the work, and the neighbor town of Milford declared that if the work might comfortably be carried on, they would give their one hundred. The project of a college lingered still in the depressed and unsettled state, but was *never* abandoned.‡ Not as a substitute for it, but

* The life of Cheever has been carefully written by Mr. Barnard, in the first volume of his *Journal of Education*. There is little to be gleaned after Mr. Barnard; a few unimportant allusions to Cheever stand on the New Haven Records, which are nevertheless characteristic. It was his inquisitive eye that detected the false entry made by Thomas Fugill, Secretary to the Colony, which resulted in the disgrace of that officer. New Haven Col. Records, I, 221; Bacon's *Historical Discourses*, 318.

† See Barnard's *Education in Connecticut*, pp. 11, 12.

‡ See Appendix, III, “*Early Efforts for a College at New Haven*.”

as a forerunner, the General Court, in 1659, (the year before that which we now celebrate as the year of our foundation,) "looking upon it as their great duty to establish some course that (through the blessing of God) learning may be promoted in this jurisdiction, as a means for the fitting of instruments for public service in church and commonwealth, did order that 40£ a year shall be paid by the treasurer for the furtherance of a grammar-school for the use of the inhabitants of the jurisdiction, and that 8£ more shall be disbursed for the procuring of books."*

After these long preparations, the fullness of time seemed to have come, and Davenport, with auspicious words, brought forth the legacy of Governor Edward Hopkins, and laid the foundation, as he deemed, not of a Grammar-School, but of a College.

There had been great and touching changes in the thirty years that had passed since, in the enthusiasm of a prosperous commencement, the three friends had talked over their enterprise on the deck of the Hector. In that very year—1660—the Colonists in "the Baye," pleading for their chartered liberties, with the restored Stuart, said: "not that our garments are become old by reason of the very long journey; but that ourselves, who came away in our strength, are many of us gray-headed, and some of us stooping for age."† It was so throughout New England. Of the three friends, Davenport alone survived. The other two had died not many months before, "lovely and pleasant" as they had been in their lives, and each ignorant by how small an interval he was divided from the other in his death.

Eaton had fallen suddenly in the midst of the people to whom he had been as a father, and in the plantation which he had never had one wish to leave;‡ and devout men had carried him with great lamentation to his burial, and over

* See Appendix, IV, "*The Colony School*."

† General Court's Address to Charles II, Hutch. Coll., 325.

‡ Mather's *Magnalia*, "*Life of Hopkins*," § 6.

his grave they had built "a comely tomb, such as the Colony was capable of," and on it had written, reverently,

"Eaton, so fam'd, so wise, so meek, so just,—
The Phoenix of our world, here hides his dust.
This name forget New England never must."^{*}

He died in faith, giving commandment in his last will concerning a legacy of books to *the College* that was to be set up.[†]

The home of Hopkins had never been in the jurisdiction of New Haven, but in that of Connecticut. He was one of those that will be among the foremost wherever they are; and he had occupied, among the plantations on the river, something like the position which Eaton occupied in New Haven. During most of his residence in New England he was Governor of the Connecticut Colony every alternate year; he was Commissioner of the Colony in the Congress of the little powers; as a merchant, he pushed his trading stations up the river and into the wilderness, and founded the commerce in American cotton.[‡] But with all this prosperity and honor, his sad spirit, depressed by bodily disease and pain, was further afflicted by the misfortune of his "dear, distressed wife," the step-daughter of his friend Eaton. Only eight years after the first arrival of Hopkins at Boston, in company with Eaton and Davenport, Governor Winthrop, the elder, makes this entry in his journal:§

"Mr. H., Governor of Hartford upon Connecticut came to Boston and brought his wife with him (a goodly young woman and of special parts) who was fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding and reason which had been growing

* The above inscription is still to be read on a tablet in the New Haven Burying Ground. Kingsley's Historical Discourse, 77. I find that I had committed a slight anachronism here. The "comely tomb" was *ordered to be erected* soon after the death of the Governor. But the "*engraving*" of it was referred to the magistrates with the advice of the elders, in 1661. New Haven Col. Rec., II, 233, 408.

† See a copy of part of the will in Bacon's Historical Discourses, p. 354.

‡ Records of Connecticut, Vol. I, pp. 59, 75.

§ Winthrop's New England, II, 215.

on her divers years, by occasion of giving herself wholly to reading and writing, having written many books." And he intimates that it was through the tenderness and love of her husband, who was loth to deny her her favorite studies, that her disease became seated and aggravated. "He brought her to Boston, and left her with her brother, one Mr. *Yale*, a merchant, to try what means might be had here for her. But no help could be had."

Is it strange that to the afflicted heart of Hopkins should come feelings of homesickness and discouragement? Three years after the date of the above entry, he writes to Governor Winthrop,* in reply to some remonstrances against his removal, almost in the identical strain which the poet has put upon the lips of the Puritan maiden:

"Still my heart is so sad that I wish myself back in Old England.

You will say it is wrong, but I cannot help it; I almost

Wish myself back in Old England, I feel so lonely and wretched.

Back to Old England, not long after this, he went, full of Colonial honors, and was received to a position of the highest trust and dignity in the government of the Lord-Protector. In the midst of his new honors he never forgot his friends behind him in the wilderness. The gratitude of the Massachusetts Colony for his services to them in their relations with Cromwell, they have put on public record.† In his most religious hours he had the memory of New England before him. "One expression of his heavenly mind, a little before his end, was, 'How often have I pleased myself with thoughts of a joyful meeting with my father Eaton! I remember with what pleasure he would come down the street that he might meet me when I came from Hartford to New Haven: but with how much greater pleasure shall we shortly meet one another in heaven!'"‡

* Hutchinson's Collection, p. 225. See also Mather's *Magnalia*, "*Life of Hopkins*," § 6.

† Letter of the General Court of the Massachusetts to Mr. Hopkins, Hutchinson's Collection, p. 271.

‡ Mather's *Magnalia*, I, p. 147.

He had no children; and New England was his chief heir. But he did not forget to make provision for his "dear, distressed wife," for whom he left, in care of her brother, one hundred and fifty pounds *per annum* for her comfortable maintenance, "heartily entreating him to be careful and tender over her." At her death, the sum of five hundred pounds from his estate in the Old England was to revert to the prospective College which was already heir to the whole of his estate in the New England, and which seemed to him to be in a fair and hopeful way of being established.*

There is a part of this history which I am not sorry that the small time remaining will justify me in passing over with the briefest mention. I refer to the story of the execution of Hopkins's will, and the final settlement of his estate, between the towns of New Haven, Hartford, and Hadley. It might be neither pleasant nor instructive, before this audience, to attempt to disentangle the complications by which the disposal of this charitable legacy became involved in the unhappy dissensions in the Hartford church, so that the stronger party in the church, being likewise stronger in the State, (of Connecticut,) were tempted into unjust and tyrannous dealing toward the Trustees appointed in the will, the estate locked up under injunctions, and the accomplishment of the testator's intent delayed, under frivolous pretences, for four years longer. Even then, the trustees were compelled to *purchase* the liberty of exercising their trust, by concessions to the powers ruling at Hartford, and at last to clinch their bargain by threatening an appeal to Cesar.† By such

* See the "*Last Will and Testament of Governor Hopkins*," in Appendix, No. II.

† Is it not a proof of the stern resolution of the Colonists, to maintain their practical independence, that under circumstances of such extreme provocation no appeal was made to the British courts for the righting of the injustice?

The letters of Elder Goodwin, on behalf of the Trustees, to the authorities at Hartford, are remarkable for explicitness and directness of expression, mingled with so much of courtesy as the occasion demanded, but no more than conscience would permit. It is in one of these that he makes distinct allusion to the possibility of redress in a Court of Chancery. See Appendix, V.

delays, the settlement of the estate was brought into the depressed and disturbed period of the last two or three years of the separate existence of the republic of New Haven:—a period in which all the higher interests of the Colony languished—when the Colony Grammar-School (which had been cherished as conditional and ancillary to the *Hopkins College*) was reluctantly given up, and this Institution was compelled to descend to a lower grade than that which the hopes of its founders had intended for it, and to be known in history as the Hopkins Grammar School.*

It was a sore disappointment to the soul of John Davenport, when this dear project which was to make this town of New Haven an university city, was so—apparently—defeated. And when, in addition to this, the great wrong which had long been preparing against the life of the little sovereignty of the New Haven jurisdiction, was finally consummated under stress of domestic trouble, and peril from abroad, and the Colony of New Haven, which had been founded on *the rights of man*, without fear or favor of the king, was, by virtue of a royal charter, absorbed in the Colony of Connecticut,†—when thus the model of a Christian State to which he had given all his noblest labors, was destroyed, and the object of the pride, and hope, and believing prayers of all his best life, seemed crushed and lost,—I will not say that it broke the old man's heart, for his was one of those stout, brave hearts, that never break; but it did sink like an iron into his soul. He turned his back on “sweet fields” and what was more to him than “native land,” exclaiming, that “in New Haven Colony *Christ's cause was miserably lost*,”‡ and went down with his gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. Happily, since that, the saint has learned some new lessons of

* See Appendix, No. IV, “*The Colony School*,” and Appendix, No. V, “*Hindrances to the Settlement of the Estate of Governor Hopkins, in New England*.”

† For the painful story of the “annexation” of New Haven Colony, with documents, see Bacon's Historical Discourses, and Trumbull's and Hollister's Histories of Connecticut.

‡ See the remarkable letter from Davenport to Major-General Leverett, in Hutchinson's Collection, p. 392.

patient waiting for God's long delay; he has seen how, from another scion of the stock which he had planted, there has shot up such a noble tree as he had never even hoped to look upon. It is a beautiful compensation for the partial failure of the grand designs of Davenport and Eaton and Hopkins, that the nephew of the "dear, distressed wife" of the latter, the grandson of Mrs. Eaton, should go from his native New Haven and gathering up the wealth of India should furnish from it an endowment to this YALE COLLEGE, in the midst of whose annual festivities we this day rejoice, and whose thronging children we congratulate, as the elder Esau welcomed the returning bands of Jacob, the supplanter, acquiescing in the destiny that the elder should serve the younger.*

In the parting instructions which Davenport delivered to the town, when, at a little later period of the history, he committed the interests of the Hopkins School to their care, he was careful to "signify to the town," and cause to be entered upon their record, "that there was £500 more after the death of Mrs. Hopkins, which Mr. Dally was engaged to see paid. These things, he said, he acquainted them with, that if he should die, they might know the state of things." The curious process by which this reversion, which, according to the decision of the trustees whom Mr. Hopkins had appointed, was to be equally divided between the schools in New Haven and Hadley, was diverted both from their intent and from that of the testator, fortunately I am not called upon to narrate. A distinguished scholar, himself a trustee of this school, has discussed the whole history in such wise as to render detail and argument alike unnecessary.† Suffice

* The celebration at which this Discourse was delivered, was held on Tuesday of the "Commencement Week" of Yale College. The Governor *Elihu Yale*, from whom the College takes its name, was son of Thomas Yale, merchant, of New Haven, who was the youngest of the three step-children of Governor Eaton. Not long after Governor Eaton's death, his widow returned to England, with her family, her grandson Elihu being about ten years old.—*Bacon's Historical Discourses*, p. 357.

† See the Review of President Quincy's History of Harvard University, by Professor Kingsley, in the *Biblical Repository*, Vols. XVIII, XIX. The history of the "Educational Bequests of Governor Hopkins," has also been written by

it to say, in brief, that the widow of the testator survived, as annuitants are wont, to an exorbitant old age; so old, that when at last she died, the legatees, or their successors, had forgotten the legacy which was conditioned on her death. Through somebody's sharp practice, a decree in Chancery was sought for, by which this entire legacy should become the property of the College in the Massachusetts Colony. The Trustees of this School were awakened by the feeling that their property was slipping from their fingers, and plied the Court of Chancery too late with petition and remonstrance. The decree was granted, and the legacy passed to Harvard College. With a pleasing euphemism, the historian of that ancient institution, in speaking of this accession to their funds, says that it "was *destined* to find its sphere of usefulness in Harvard College or the vicinity." The reviewer whose keen criticism has traced the history of the bequest, and of whom it has been said that his sharpest sayings were never put in print, remarked, *sotto voce*, on the historian's view of *predestination*,—that it seemed to be much the same with what Lady Macbeth intended by the expression—

"Fate—and metaphysical aid."

The infancy of the Institution was beset with other than financial troubles. For a few months the Colony Grammar-School was maintained, but "considering the distraction of the time," was finally laid down in November, 1662; and thenceforward until April, 1664, all arrangements for schools were made in the meetings of the town, not without urgent influence from the aged Davenport, in favor of the highest attainable grade of education. When, at last, in 1664, the Connecticut jurisdiction had been prevailed on by remonstrances and concessions to remove the hindrances with which they had prevented the settlement of the estate, Mr. Da-

Mr. Barnard, in his "Report to the General Assembly" of Connecticut, 1853. This elaborate work has already been referred to under the title of "Education in Connecticut." A copy of the decree in Chancery, is entered on the old Record book of the School, in the handwriting of Professor Kingsley.

venport brought his share of the remainder, it being "something damnified" by these delays, and reduced by the exactions of the authorities at Hartford, and tendered it—not now to the Colony, which was ready to vanish away—but to the town of New Haven,* "to be improved for that end for which it was given by Mr. Hopkins."

The town accepted the tender, and appointed, as its Trustees, "the Magistrates, Elders, Deacons, and Deputies of the Court."

The lingering hope, that is still visible in the record of this business, that the Institution as thus reestablished might maintain a rank superior to that of a preparatory school, was frustrated chiefly by two causes: the disturbed and distressed condition of the Colony, under the oppressive encroachments of its neighbor Connecticut, and the difficulty of finding persons competent and willing to fill the offices of teaching.

The record of the first meeting of the newly appointed Trustees presents a striking illustration of the first of these causes. After stating the business "belonging to their trust," which they had taken into consideration, it ends abruptly: "Some persons of Connecticut coming into the town, the meeting broke up without any further conclusion."

The other hindrance to the higher elevation of the Institution—the lack of capable teachers—is equally manifest from the records both of the Town and of the School, down to the year 1684. At the laying down of the Colony School, in 1662, it was proposed to have a school-master at the Town's charge. But the generous offer of a salary of sixty pounds, backed by Mr. Davenport's personal efforts, failed to secure even a competent *English* master. "The fittest that could be found for the work" was George Pardee, who was found "willing to do what he was able," but who told the town, with great frankness, that "he had lost much of what learning he formerly had attained." He undertook "to

* The record of this transaction, so important to this history, has, I believe, never before been published. See Appendix, VI.

teach english and to carry them on in lattine so far as he could; also to learn them to write. Some thing was spoken about teaching arethmeticke as very necessary in these parts. . . . He was also advised to be careful to instruct the youths in point of manners, there being a great fault in that respect, as some exprest.”*

The history of the first twenty years of the actual operation of the School, is relieved by the successful rectorate of Mr. Samuel Street; and *this* is illustrated by one of the last and most useful public services to the town, that is recorded of John Davenport. At a town-meeting in February, 1668, “Mr. John Davenport, senior, came into the meeting, and desired to speak something concerning the school; and first propounded to the town, whether they would send their children to the school, to be taught for the fitting them for the service of God, in church and commonwealth. If they would, then, he said that the grant of that part of Mr. Hopkins his estate, formerly made to this town, stands good; but if not,

* From the Records which are quoted in Appendix, VII, it appears that the incumbency of George Pardee was something more than a momentary make-shift for this single emergency, and that, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of Mr. Davenport, and of the Trustees of the Hopkins Fund, to secure a grammar-school teacher,—efforts which do not seem to have been hindered by any scruples for the sensibilities of Master Pardee,—he continued through a period of at least thirteen years, to be the main reliance of the town, for the instruction of their youth. The report of the results of his labors is certainly expressed in a style of faint praise: “Several persons say they find some fruit of his labors in their children, and did desire he might go on yet longer.”

The continuance of Master Pardee's labors had the effect, as the Records show, to bring the town into collision successively with the Trustees of the Hopkins estate, and with the law of Connecticut which required “in every county a grammar-school, the master whereof should be able to instruct youths so far as they may be fitted for College.” (*Barnard's Education in Connecticut*, p. 15.) It is only fair to acknowledge, here, that the effect upon New Haven of the union with Connecticut was not altogether and in all respects to discourage and break down. The wholesome law above mentioned (which seems, by the way, to have been far more strictly executed in New Haven than in Hartford—see Appendix, VI)—was one of the securities by which, in an age in which “Barbarism was the first danger,” learning was saved (to quote the preamble of an early Connecticut law) from being “buried in the graves of our forefathers.”

then it is void; because it attains not the end of the donor. Therefore, he desired they would express themselves. Upon which Roger Alling declared his purpose of bringing up one of his sons to learning; also Henry Glover one of Mr. William Russell's, John Winston, Mr. Hodshon, Thomas Trowbridge, David Atwater, Thomas Meeks [Mix;] and Mr. Augur said that he intended to send for a kinsman from England. Mr. Samuel Street declared, that there were eight at present in Latin, and three more would come in summer, and two more before next winter. Upon which Mr. Davenport seemed to be satisfied; but yet declared, that he must always reserve a negative voice, that nothing be done contrary to the true intent of the donor, and it [the donation] be improved only for that use, and, therefore, while it can be so improved here it shall be settled here. But if New Haven will neglect their own good herein, he must improve it otherwise, unto that end it may answer the will of the dead.”*

The principal record which remains of the history of the School from the year 1684 to the present time, is the record of the succession of its teachers. For this period of one hundred and seventy-six years, which includes times of war, of revolution, and of general decline in all public interests, it is an interesting fact that this seminary has never lacked a liberally educated man—a college graduate—to its teacher. On the roll of its teachers are names illustrious in the history of American education and literature. Under the rectorship of some of these, the School has risen to a high degree of usefulness and fame. At other times it has declined again almost to extinction.† The position of Rector seems to have been accepted, in most instances, simply to occupy a brief interval between the close of academical and the beginning of professional life. The reminiscences of surviving teachers

* See Professor Kingsley's Historical Discourse, Appendix H, for an account of the “after improvements” of the youths thus devoted to learning. Professor Kingsley justly adds, that “the advantage to the Colony from this single effort in behalf of liberal education, cannot be easily estimated.”

† Some of the more interesting details of this history, such as could not conveniently be incorporated in a popular discourse, may be found in the Appendix, VII.

and scholars, prove that the disadvantages which might have been anticipated from frequent and incessant changes, did not fail to result. What the energy and ability of one teacher accomplished, was often lost under the rectorship of an ill-qualified successor;—what was lost in one administration was hardly recovered in another. “The evil that men did lived after them; the good” was less enduring. The tendency of the Institution was continually towards demoralization.*

In this exigency the felt want of the Trustees was the

* The following authentic anecdotes illustrate the condition of the School during a large part of its history :

Dr. Azel Backus, of the Class of 1787, having charge of the School a few days in behalf of a friend, attempted to chastise a disorderly boy, but found the whole School in motion to assault him. Retiring to a corner of the room, as the assailants approached, that able and distinguished polemic encountered and defeated the entire force.

I am indebted for the above to a letter of Mr. Olmstead, from which I make the following extract :

“Dr. James Murdock, of the Class of 1797, told me that he spent one-third of his time, the first quarter, in trying to persuade the boys to behave with propriety, without success, when he applied the rod vigorously for a while, and then let matters slide. Professor Kingsley informed me that President Dwight cautioned him against taking the School, for it was so bad that it would probably injure his reputation. This was in 1799. A member of the Class of 1815 told me that a boy whom he attempted to chastise the *first day* of his service, ran out of the house, and that he chased him home and punished him in his father's yard. Such facts may aid you to catch a glimpse of the olden and the later time.”

The letter of Mr. Olmstead here quoted, contains his reminiscences of his administration at the Hopkins Grammar School, and ought to be printed here in full, if the modesty of its author would permit it.

The personal recollections of surviving teachers and scholars show exceptions to the general prevalence of disorder in the School. Many of these recollections are on record, having been gathered by the care of Mr. Whiton, the present Rector of the School, and are in his possession. Some of them appear in Appendix, VIII, and others were recounted at the supper which followed the delivery of this discourse. The late Professor Goodrich, during the period of his rectorate, devoted himself with great energy to its duties, and with good success. It was at this time that he projected a series of school-books, of which, there were afterwards published a Greek Grammar, and a rudimentary book in both Greek and Latin. I learned these and other facts in an interview which it was my privilege to have with Dr. Goodrich before his lamented death.

services of one to whom the teaching of the School should be, not a mere temporary expedient, but a life-long study and delight; who to the attainments of the scholar, and the accomplishments of the professional teacher, should add the amenities of the gentleman, the firmness of the magistrate in his little commonwealth, and the gentleness and affectionate zeal which are inspired by an unfeigned Christian love. Is it needful here to add that this desideratum was found, and more? The history of the School since 1838,—the improvement of its little property, the establishment of its honorable reputation, the elevation of its standard of scholarship, the subjection of its notoriously intractable spirit by the mere force of dignified and Christian example and precept, the preparation for a work of divine grace which wrought in the hearts of the youth gathered in it, making the teacher's heart to sing the *Nunc Dimittis*—these are among the honors with which a kind Providence has adorned the happy old age of HAWLEY OLMSTEAD.

To have taken the School from his hands, and from the enviable eminence to which he had brought it, to have advanced it still further in excellence and reputation,—this is and may justly be the pride of his successors. Certainly we have no right, on this occasion, to withhold our grateful acknowledgments to the thorough and faithful scholar, the skillful disciplinarian, and the able and ingenious teacher, known and appreciated in this community, and soon to become known to the profession of teachers at large*—whose zeal and diligence have made of this School such a seminary, for the successful training “of hopeful youths for the public service of the country,” as it has never been before,—such as few other schools can justly claim to be,—such, almost, as the ardent hopes of its founders would have had it. It is his

* The following work, from the pen of the present Rector of the School, was in press at the time of the celebration, and has since been published:

“*A Handbook of Exercises and Reading Lessons, for Beginners in Latin, progressively illustrated by Grammatical References.* By JAMES MORRIS WHITON, Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe & Company. 1860.”

happiness already to have attained to the praise which was given to the great prototype of New Haven schoolmasters, of whom "it was noted that when scholars came to be admitted into the *College*, they who came from the *Cheeverian education*, were generally the most unexceptionable."* We could not wish the parallel to be complete between our honored friend, the present rector, and that "famous grammar-school master," in all the incidents of his life; but we would hope for him like good fortune in his *Accidence*; and a like long and useful life with that in which his forerunner survived,

"Till Time's scythe, waiting for him, rusty grew."

If we were in the humor of complaint, to-day, we might find pretext, in the review of this history of two centuries, for lamenting that in its largest sense the benediction which was pronounced on its beginning has not been fulfilled. From that beginning has not grown an university whose great fame should reach to distant lands, drawing thence the pilgrims and devotees of science; but only a school in which the youth of the community in which it is planted should be entered on a course of liberal learning. And yet for this let no one think of it as the source of any narrow or merely local influence. Remember what a race is this of whose children it has been the nursing-mother! Consider how their pilgrim-instincts have impelled them hence to every field of honorable enterprise! Recall the names of our home-born heroes—not the less ours because they are the world's and fame's—whose deeds have proved them worthy of their royal blood! Think of these things, and you will own how far and wide the streams of its influence have flowed. The ancient school sits to-day upon her humble throne, and calls "her sons from far;" and, as she welcomes them from distant states and provinces, may well exclaim to them—

"*QUE REGIO NON NOSTRI PLENA LABORIS!*"

* Cotton Mather's Funeral Sermon.

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APPENDIX.

I.

MR. DAVENPORT'S RESIGNATION OF GOV. HOPKINS'S DONATION.*

A writeing was p^resented by the Reuerend Mr. John Davenport as followeth,
QUOD FÆLIX FAUSTUMQ; SIT,!

On the 4th day of the 4th Moneth 1660, Joⁿ Davenport, pastor to the church of Christ at New haven, p^resented to the Hon^dl : General Court at Newhaven as followeth,

Memor^dum,

1 That sundry yeares past, it was concluded by the said generall court that a small colledge, (such as the day of small things will permitt,) should be settled in Newhaven, for the education of youth in good litterature, to fitt them for publick services in church & commonwealth, as it will appeare in the publicke records.

2 Herevpon the said John Davenport wrote vnto our Hon^d. freind Edward Hopkins Esq; , then liveing in London, the result of those consultations; in answere wherevnto the said Edward Hopkins wrote vnto y^e said John Davenport a letter, dated the 30th of the 2d moneth, called Aprill, 1656, beginning with these words, "Most deare Sr, the long continued respects I have received from you, but especially the speakeings of the Lord to my heart by you, have put mee vnder " deepe obligations to love, & a returne of thanks beyond what I euer have or " can expresse &c, then after other passages, (w^{ch} being secretts hinder mee " from shewing his letter,) he added a declaration of his purpose in reference to " y^e colledge about w^{ch} I wrote vnto him, That w^{ch} the Lord hath given mee in " those parts, I ever designed the greatest part of it for the furtherance of the " worke of Christ in those ends of the earth; and if I vnderstand that a colledge " is begun & like to be carried on at Newhaven for the good of posterity, I

* In this copy, the orthography and punctuation of the original record are retained, as in Mr. Hoadly's careful edition of the Colony Records. In case of the other documents copied here, the spelling has been modernized.

"shall give some encouragm^t therevnto." These are the very words of his letter, but,

3 Before Mr. Hopkins could returne an answer to my next lett^r, it pleased God to finish his dayes in this world, therefore by his last will & testament, (as the copie thereof, transcribed & attested by Mr. Tho. Yale, doth shew,) he committed the whole trust of disposing his estate in these countreyes, (after some personall legacies were paid out,) vnto the publick vses mentioned, & bequeathed it to o^r late Hon^d: Gouverno^r, Theoph: Eaton, Esq[;], his father in law, & to the aforesaid John Davenport, & ioyned with them in the same trust Captaine John Cullick & Mr. William Goodwin.

4 It havinge pleased the Most High to afflict this colony greatly by takeing from it to himself o^r former cuer hono^rd gouⁿo^r Mr. Eaton, the surviving trustees & legatees met together to consider what course they should take for y^e discharge of their trust, and agreed that each of them should have an inventory of the aforesaid testatours estate in New England, in houses, & goods, & lands, (w^{ch} were prized by some in Hartford intrusted by Captaine Cullick & Mr. Goodwin,) & in debts, for the gathering in whereof some attorneys were constituted, impowered & employed, by the three surviving trustees, as the writeing in the magistrates hands will shew.

5 Afterward at another meeting of the said trustees, they considering that by the will of the dead, they are ioyned together in one common trust, agreed to act wth mutuall consent in p^rformance thereof, and considering y^t by the will of the testatour, two of Newhaven were ioyned with two of Hartford, & y^t Mr. Hopkins had declared his purpose to further the colledg intended at Newhaven, they agreed that one half of that estate w^{ch} should be gathered in, should be paid vnto Mr. Davenport for Newhaven, the other half to Captaine Cullick and Mr. Goodwin, to be improned for y^e vses & ends forenoted, where they should have power to performe their trust, w^{ch} because they could not expect to have at Hartford, they concluded it would be best done by them in that new plantation vnto w^{ch} sundry of Hartford were to remoue & were now gone, yet they agreed that out of the whole, an 100^{li} should be given to the colledg at Cambridge in the Bay, the estate being 1000^{li}, as Captaine Cullick beleueed it would bee, w^{ch} we now see cause to doubt, by reason of the sequestrations laid vpon that estate and still continued by the generall court at Hartford, wherevpon some refuse to pay their debts, & others forsake the purchases they had made, to their great hinderance of p^rforming the will of the deceased according to the trust committed to them, & to the endamagem^t of the estate.

6 The said John Davenport acquainted y^e other two trustees with his purpose to interest the Honored Magistrates & Elders of this Colony in y^e disposall of that part of the estate that was by their agreement to be paid therevnto, for promoueing the colledg-worke in a graduall way, for the education of youth in good literature, so farr as he might wth p^rserving in himself y^e power committed to him for the discharge of his trust. They consented therevnto. Accordingly on y^e election day, it being the 30th day of the third moneth, he delivered vp into the hands of the Hon^d: Gouverno^r & Magistrates the writeings that concerne this businesse, (viz. the copie of Mr. Hopkins his last will & testam^t & y^e inventory of his estate in New England, and the apprizm^t of his goods, & the write-

ings signed by y^e surviueing trustees for their attornyes, & some letters between the other trustees & himself,) adding also his desire of some particulars for the well performing of the trust, as followeth,

1 He desireth of Newhaven towne, that the rent of the Oyster-shell-feild, formerly seperated & reserved for y^e vse & benifit of a colledge, be paid from this time forward towards the makeing of some stocke for disbursment of necessary charges towards y^e colledg til it be set vp, & afterwards to continue for an yearly rent as belonging to it, vnder the name & title of colledg land.

2 That if no place can be found more convenient, M^{rs}. Eldreds lott be given for the vse of the colledg, & of y^e colony grammer schole, if it be in this towne, else onely for the colledge.

3 That parents will keepe such of their sonns constantly to learning in the schooles whom they intend to traine vp for publick serviceablenes, & that all their sonnes may learn at the least to write and cast vp accounts competently, & may make some entrance into y^e Lattine tongue.

4 That if the colony settle 40^{li} per annum for a common schoole & shall add an 100^{li} to be paid towards y^e building or buying of a schoole house and library in this towne, seeing thereby this towne will be freed from the charges which they have beene at hitherto to maintaine a towne schoole, they would consider what part of their former salary may be still continued for future supplies towards a stock for necessary expences about the colledg or schoole.

2 He humbly desireth the Honrd General Court of y^e Colony of Newhaven, *first*, that the 40^{li} per annum formerly agreed vpon to be paid by the seuerall plantations for a common grammer-schoole, be now settled in one of the plantations, w^{ch} they shall judge fittest, & that a schoolemaster may forthwith be provided to teach the three languages, Lattine, Greeke & Hebrew, soe far as shall be necessary to p^rpare them for the colledge, & that if it can be accomplished, that such a schoolemaster be settled by the end of this summer or the beginning of winter, the payments from y^e seuerall plantations may begin from this time.

Secondly, that if the common schoole be settled in this towne, the Honrd Gouernor, Magistrates, Elders and Deputies, would solemnly and together visit the grammer schoole, once euery yeare at the court for elections, to examine y^e schollers pfficiency in learning.

Thirdly, y^t for y^e payments to bee made by the plantations for the schoole, or out of Mr. Hopkins estate towards the colledge, one be chosen by themselues, vnder the name & title of Steward or Receiver for the schoole & colledg, to whom such paym^{ts} may be made, wth full power given him by the court to demand what is due & to prosecute in case of neglect, & to give acquittances in case of due paym^{ts} received, & to give his account yearely to the court, & to dispose of what he receiveth in such provisions as cannot be well kept, in the best way for y^e aforesaid vses, according to advice.

Fourthly, that vnto that end a committee of church members be chosen, to meet together & consult & advise, in emergent, difficult cases, that may concerne y^e schoole or colledge & which cannot be well delayed til y^e meeting of the general court, the gouerno^r being alwayes the cheife of that committee.

Fiftly, the sd John Davenport desireth y^t while it may please God, to con-

tinue his life & abode in this place, (to the end that he may y^e better performe his trust,) in reference to the colledge, that he be alwayes consulted in difficult cases, & have the power of a negative vote, to hinder any thing from being acted w^{ch} he shall proue by good reason to be p^rjudiciall to the true intendment of the testatour, and to the true end of this worke.

Sirtly, that certaine orders be speedily made for the schoole, and when the colledge shall proceed, for it also, that y^e education of youth may be carried on sutable to Christs ends, by y^e counsaile of the teaching elders in this colony; and that what they shall conclude with consent, being approued by y^e hon^ded magistrates, be ratified by the General Court.

Seaventhly, because it is requisite that the writeings w^{ch} concerne Mr. Hopkins his estate be safely kept, in order therevnto the said John Davenport desireth that a convenient chest be made, with 2 locks & 2 keies, & be placed in y^e house of y^e gouernor or of the steward, in some safe roome, til a more publick place (as a library or the like) may be p^rpared, & that one keye be in the hand of the gouernor, the other in y^e stewards hand; that in this chest all the writeings now delivered by him to the magistrates may be kept, & all other bills, bonds, acquitances, orders, or whatsoever writeings that may concerne this busines be put and kept there, and that some place may be agreed on where the steward or receiver may lay vp such prouisions as may be paid in, til they may bee disposed of for the good of the schoole or colledge.

Eightly, because o^r sight is narrow & weake in viewing and discerning the compasse of things that are before vs, much more in foreseeing future contingencies, he further craveth liberty for himself & other elders of this colony, to propound to the Hon^d Governo^r & Magistrates, what hereafter may be found to be conduible to the well carrying on of this trust according to the ends proposed, & y^t such proposals may be added vnto these, vnder the name and title of VSEFUL ADDITIONALLS, and confirmed by the General Court.

Lastly, he hopeth he shall not need to add what he expressed by word of mouth, that the Hon^d General Court will not suffer this gift to be lost from the colony, but as it becometh Fathers of the Commonwealth, will vse all good endeav^{rs} to get it into their hands & to assert their right in it for the common good, that posterity may reape the good fruit of their labours and wisdom and faithfullnes, & y^t Jesus Christ may have the service and hono^r of such prouision made for his people, in whom I rest.

To these motions I desire that the
answere of the court, together wth
this writeing, may be kept among the
records for y^e schoole & colledge.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

II.

COPY OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF EDWARD HOPKINS, ESQ., SOMETIME GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT COLONY, BUT DYING IN ENGLAND, WHICH WILL WAS PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT IN LONDON, THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1657.*

The sovereign Lord of all creatures giving in evident and strong intimations of his pleasure to call me out of this transitory life unto himself, it is the desire of me, Edward Hopkins, Esq., to be in a readiness to attend his call in whatsoever hour he cometh, both by leaving my soul in the hands of Jesus, who only gives boldness in that day, and delivers from the wrath to come, and my body to comely burial, according to the discretion of my executors and overseers, and also, by settling my small family, if it may be so called, in order, and in pursuance thereof, do thus dispose of the estate the Lord in mercy hath given me.

First my will is, that my just debts may be first paid out of my entire estate, where the said debts shall be found justly due, viz, if any debts shall be found to be justly due in New England, that they be paid out of my estate there. And if any shall appear to be due here in Old England, that they be paid out of my estate here.

As for the estate I have in New England, (the full account of which I left clear in my book there, and the care and inspection whereof was committed to my loving friend, Mr. John Cullick,) I do in this manner dispose: Item, I do give and bequeath unto the eldest child of Mrs. Mary Newton, wife to Mr. Roger Newton of Farmington, and daughter to Mr. Thomas Hooker, deceased, the sum of £30; also, £30 unto the eldest child of Mr. John Cullick by Elizabeth his present wife. Item, I do give and bequeath to Mrs. Sarah Wilson, the wife of Mr. John Wilson, preacher of the gospel, and daughter of my dear pastor, Mr. Hooker, my farm at Farmington, with all the houses, outhouses, buildings, lands, &c., belonging thereunto, to the use of her and the heirs of her body forever. I do also give unto Mrs. Susan Hooker, the relict of Mr. Thomas Hooker, all such debts as are due to me from her, upon the account I left in New England. And the residue of my estate there I do hereby give and bequeath to my father, Theophilus Eaton, Esq., Mr. John Davenport, Mr. John Cullick, and Mr. William Goodwin, in full assurance of their trust and faithfulness in disposing of it according to the true intent and purpose of me, the said Edward Hopkins, which is, to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding up of hopeful youths, both at the grammar school and college, for the public service of the country in future times. And as for the estate the Lord hath given me in *this* England, I thus dispose, and my will is, that £150 per annum be yearly paid by my executor to Mr. David Yale, brother to my dear distressed wife, for her comfortable maintenance, and to be disposed of by him for her good, she not

* From the copy in the handwriting of Governor Jones, in the Record Book of the School.

being in a fit condition to manage it herself; and I do heartily entreat him to be careful and tender over her; and my will is, that this be paid quarterly by £37.10 each quarter, and continue to the end of the quarter after the death of my said wife, and that my executor give good security for a punctual performance hereof. My will also is, that the £30 given me by the will and testament of my brother Henry Hopkins, lately deceased, be given to our sister Mrs. Judith Eve, during her natural life, and that it be made up to £50 per annum during her life. I do give to my sister Mrs. Margaret Thomson the sum of £50, to be paid her within one year after my decease. I do give unto my nephew Henry Thomson £800, whereof £400 to be paid within sixteen months after my decease, and the other £400 within six months after the decease of my wife. I do likewise give and bequeath to my niece Katharine Thomson, but now Katharine James, (over and above the portion of £500 formerly given her,) £100. I do also give and bequeath unto my nieces Elizabeth and Patience Dalley, unto each of them, £200, provided they attend the direction of their brother or aunts, or such as are capable to give them advice in the dispose of themselves in marriage. I give unto my brother Mr. David Yale, £200; to my brother Mr. Thomas Yale, £200; and to my sister Mrs. Hannah Eaton, £200. My farther mind and will is, that, within six months after the decease of my wife, £500 be made over into New England, according to the advice of my loving friends Major Robert Thomson and Mr. Francis Willoughby, and conveyed into the hands of the trustees before-mentioned, in farther prosecution of the aforesaid public ends, which, in the simplicity of my heart, are for the upholding and promoting the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in those parts of the earth. I do further give unto my beloved wife a bed, with all the furniture belonging unto it, for herself to lie on, and another for the servant maid that waits on her, and £20 in plate for her present use, besides one-third part of all my household goods. I give unto Mr. John Davenport, Mr. Theophilus Eaton, and Mr. Cullick, each of them, £20, to be made over to them into New England where they are; and my will and pleasure is, that £20 be put into a piece of plate, and presented in my name to my honored friend Dr. Wright, to whom I owe more than much engaged, desiring him to accept of it only as a testimony of my respects. I do give unto my servant James Porter, £10; unto my maid Margaret, £5; unto my maid Mary, 40s. I do give unto my honored and loving friends Major Robert Thomson and Mr. Francis Willoughby, £20 apiece, in a piece of plate, as a token of my respects unto them; and I do give unto my servant Thomas Haytor, £20. I do give unto my sister Yale, the wife of Mr. David Yale, £20; as also unto John Lello, a youth now with my sister Eve, £20, to further him out to be an apprentice to some good trade, and £20 more at the time of his coming to his own liberty, to encourage him to set up his trade, if he continue living so long. I do give unto my nephew Henry Dalley, master of arts in Cambridge, my land and manor of Thicker in the county of Essex; and, for the payment of all debts, dues and legacies, do give unto him all my personal estate, and, by these presents, renouncing and making void all other wills and testaments, do declare, constitute, and make him my sole executor, and my good friends Major Robert Thomson and Mr. Francis Willoughby overseers, of this my last will and testament. Signed, sealed, declared and published by the said Edward Hopkins, Esq., at his house at London, on the 7th day of March in the year of our Lord 1657, to be his last will and testament.

III.

EARLY EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A COLLEGE AT NEW HAVEN.

1. The first mention made of the project of establishing a college at New Haven, occurs under date of 1647, March 23d, when a committee was empowered "to consider and reserve what lott they shall see meette & most commodious for a colledg, w^{ch} they dissire maye be sett vp so soone as their abilitie will reach therevnto."

2. This provision was followed by the offer of *Stephen Goodyear* of his house "to that end;" as appears from the speech of Mr. Davenport in Town-meeting, April 28, 1664, transcribed below.

3. On the occasion of this offer from Mr. Goodyear, some proposition was submitted to the General Court, as is inferred (the colony records for that period being lost) from a vote on the records of Guilford to the effect that "the matter about a college at New Haven is thought to be too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction to undergo alone, especially considering the unsettled state of New Haven town, being publicly declared from the deliberate judgment of the most understanding men to be a place of no comfortable subsistence for the present inhabitants there; but if Connecticut do join, the planters are generally willing to bear their just proportions for erecting and maintaining a college there. However they desire thanks to Mr. Goodyear for his proffer to the setting forward of such a work." See Mr. Hoadly's edition of N. H. Col. Records, II, 370, *note*.

In dividing the honors of our local history, it would certainly seem that this noble offer of Mr. Stephen Goodyear ought to have more conspicuous notice than it has received.

4. 1654, May 22. "The town is informed there is some motion again on foot concerning the setting up of a college here at New Haven." It was "propounded to know the Town's mind and whether they are willing to further the work by bearing a meet proportion of the charge No man objected, but all seemed willing provided that be the pay which, they can raise here will do it."

5. 1655, May 21. At a Town meeting, the Governor acquainted the Town that the College project "is revived and in some respects this seems to be a season, some disturbance being at present at the college in the Bay, and is now intended to be propounded to the General Court." "Mr. Davenport and Mr. Hooke were both present upon this occasion and spoke much to encourage the work." A committee to solicit subscriptions and report to the magistrates and elders on "the fifth day of this week at five o'clock, at the Governor's."

6. 1654, May 30th. The action of New Haven in favor of a college was propounded to the General Court by the Governor, who announced the result of the subscription as "above £300." The Magistrate and Deputies from Milford pledged their town for £100 to the work; but those from the other towns were not prepared to speak, and desired further time. Referred to a committee, to meet at

New Haven on "Tuesday come fortnight, which will be the 19th of June." See the whole record in N. H. Col. Rec. II, 141.

7. 1655, July 4th. "The Governor informed the Town that this meeting had not been called but for furtherance of the college work—a business of much concernment for the good of posterity." He announced that the other towns in the jurisdiction had raised in all £240, which the committee thought would provide a house. Now there wants an annuity of £60 for the President, &c. The Governor suggests that New Haven might furnish this by paying the £300 which they had subscribed in yearly installments of £60, "or if the Town will, they may order to pay £60 a year out of the Town Treasury." This last proposition, with some qualification, was agreed to.

8. The only further mention of "the College work" before the act of Mr. Davenport in 1660, is made in the Town Records, July 1, 1658, in connection with the legacy of "books intended for the use of a college" by the will of Gov. Eaton.

IV.

THE COLONY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

The "common school" (*i. e.* common to all the towns of the jurisdiction) generally spoken of in the Records as "the colony grammar-school," has sometimes been confounded with the School on the Hopkins foundation. See Bronson's History of Waterbury, p. 210; also, Stearns's History of the First Church, Newark, N. J.

This school was not a part of the original plan of educational institutions for the Colony, but was established by the General Court (in 1659) when it appeared that their means were not adequate to the maintenance of a grammar-school in each plantation. (New Haven Town Record, June 21, 1660.) Guilford offered Mr. Whitefield's house for the use of the school, but the offer was declined, and the school settled at New Haven. The Whitefield house is still standing at Guilford, probably the oldest building in this country.

Mr. Jeremiah Peck was its first and only teacher. He was engaged to commence the school in October, 1660, and teach the scholars Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and fit them for College, and was to receive the generous sum of £50 *per ann.* and a dwelling house. Mr. Peck laid hold of the business vigorously, with "the reall intention to give up himself to the worke of a gramer schoole." In 1661 he submitted to the Court sixteen propositions which were disposed of to his satisfaction. But it was in vain. Notwithstanding that the law concerning education of children was read to the inhabitants at a town-meeting and they exhorted to attend to this duty, "that so God may be honored by us and our house as we have been taught," the school dwindled and languished. In

1662 Mr. Davenport informed the town that "the Committee for the Colony School made it a great objection against the keeping of it up that this town did not send scholars to it, only 5 or 6; now therefore if you would not have that benefit taken away, you should send your children to it constantly, and not take them off so often: and further said that he was in the school & it grieved him to see how few scholars was there."

In 1662, November 5th, at a General Court for the Jurisdiction, "it was propounded whether they would continue the Colony School or lay it down. The business being debated it came to this conclusion, that considering the distraction of the time, that the end is not attained for which it was settled, no way proportionable to the charges expended, and that the colony is in expectation of unavoidable necessary charges to be expended,* did conclude to lay it down."

Mr. Jeremiah Peck, the Teacher, was son of Deacon William Peck, of New Haven. He came to this school from a school in Guilford, and after the Colony School was laid down, became pastor successively at Saybrook, at Greenwich, and at Waterbury. Some account of himself and his descendants has been prepared, with a view to publication, by Hon. Darius Peck, of Hudson, N. Y., to whom I am indebted for information.

V.

THE HINDRANCES TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE HOPKINS ESTATE.†

A bitter controversy was carried on in the Hartford Church from a few years "after Mr. Hooker's decease," in 1647, (Trumbull, I, 297,) till about 1664. It was raging at full hight at the time of the death of Governor Hopkins, two of whose Trustees, Elder Goodwin and Captain Cullick, were leaders of "the aggrieved party," in opposition to the Rev. Mr. Stone and the majority of the church. Mr. Davenport, at New Haven, sympathized with the "aggrieved party," and if Mr. Hopkins had then been living, and residing in Hartford, though too much a man of peace to have been a bitter partisan, his sympathies would doubtless have been with those whom he named as his Trustees. Indeed, the controversy was high before he went to England, and at the date of his will (1657) he must have known the part taken in it by the men he then chose as his trustees.

Messrs. Goodwin and Cullick, because (as Mr. Davenport said in his "Resignation") they did not expect to have power at Hartford to perform their trust, and perhaps also, in the excitement of the controversy, not feeling a very strong desire to employ their half of the legacy in establishing a school in that town, had formed the desire to appropriate it to Hadley, whither Mr. Goodwin was ex-

* Referring, doubtless, to the anticipated contest with Connecticut touching the Union.

† Much of this narrative is taken from a manuscript History of the Hopkins Grammar School at Hartford, by the Rev. HORACE HOOKER, a former teacher of that school, to whose kindness I am greatly indebted.

pecting soon to remove, at the head of a colony of the disaffected minority in the Church of Hartford.

These facts explain the action from time to time of the General Court at Hartford.

August 23d, 1658, the Court ordered "that the several towns where any part of the estates either of Edward Hopkins, Esq., or George Fenwick, Esq., be known to remain, shall speedily take inventory of said estate, and present it under the hands of those who order the prudentials of the town, to the Court in October next." (Conn. Col. Rec.) This was not done for the aid or at the request of the trustees, for they were "hindered" by it. They had already an inventory of the estate. Mr. Hopkins says in his will that he had left a clear list of it with Capt. Cullick.

June 15th, 1659. The General Court "ordered and required" all persons having in their possession any part of these estates, to preserve it "in their own hands, to be accountable to this Court when required thereunto, until the wills and inventories of the said gentlemen be exhibited into Court and right owners to the estate appear, and administration be granted, according to law." The effect of this vote would naturally be what Mr. Davenport complains it was, to make those indebted to the estate refuse to pay their debts to the Trustees, and to lock up the whole estate for safe keeping until a satisfactory share of it was allotted to Hartford.

1659, Oct. 6. "The last wills of Edward Hopkins and George Fenwick, Esqs. being exhibited into this Court, the restraints laid on the estates were taken off, and the debts due the said estates allowed to be gathered in, to prevent damages in the estates." Nevertheless, after three or four months the sequestration was renewed, as appears under date of—

1659—60, Feb. 23d. "Whereas, there has been a repealing of the former restraint . . . upon further consideration the Court orders that the estates aforesaid be secured within *this Colony* until the said estates be inventoried and the inventories presented, and administration granted by this Court.*"

1660, May 17th, the Court ordered the selectmen of every town in which was any part of these estates, to inventory and apprise the property, and make return to the Court in September.

In 1661, October 3, an attested copy of Governor Hopkins's will was presented to the Court and "accepted as authentic." It might be imagined that trustees would now be left to settle the estate and dispose of the legacy; instead of which the Court appointed two persons to take the management of the estate and be accountable to the Court for the same. Immediately in connection with the above action is the following, the coolness of which is worthy of all admiration.

"Upon a proposition presented from Mr. Goodwin, in reference to *the legacy BELONGING TO THIS COLONY by the last will of Mr. Hopkins*, and whereas there

* Mr. Hooker suggests that the removal and speedy renewal of the sequestration may be accounted for by the history of the controversy in the Hartford Church. A council was held in June, and again in August, 1659, at Hartford, which "so far composed the difficulties as to *prevent a separation at that time*." (Trumbull, I, 307.) Had Elder Goodwin temporarily given up his design of going to Hadley and so taken away one chief cause of the sequestration? And did his removal soon after cause its renewal?

was by a writing a tender of £350 to this Colony out of that estate; this Court doth declare that they do not reject the tender; and further, this Court doth appoint Major Mason, Mr. Matthew Allen, Mr. Wyllys and Captain John Talcott, as a Committee to treat with the Trustees of Mr. Hopkins's estate about the fore-said legacy; and what the major part of those that meet do conclude, shall stand as an issue of that business; and the Secretary is to write a letter to the Trustees to appoint time and place of meeting."

The proposition for a conference was declined, and the estate remained under sequestration. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Winthrop was in England negotiating for the charter. Mr. Dally, executor of Mr. Hopkins's will, "dealt with him about it, and Mr. Winthrop promised him when he came over it should be set at liberty." (Statement by Mr. Davenport, N. H. Town Records, April, 1664.) Mr. Winthrop did come over in 1663, and October 8th, of that year, the Court appointed "Mr. Governor [Winthrop,] Mr. Matthew Allyn, Mr. Wyllys and Capt. Talcott, or any three of them, to consider what is meet to be attended in reference to Mr. Hopkins and his estate, by him bequeathed for to be improved for the promoting of learning and to make report of their thoughts at the next Court." What "their thoughts" were, may be gathered from the subsequent vote of the Court.

"1664 March 10th. This Court upon good advice do see cause to take off the sequestration formerly laid upon the estate of Edward Hopkins, Esq., which for several good reasons was laid under restraint, partly because an authentic copy of the will of the said Edward Hopkins, Esq., did not appear for the orderly discharge thereof, and partly because an attested inventory of the said estate hath not as yet been exhibited into this Court, yet it now being hopeless because of the decease of Capt. John Cullick to obtain such inventory, this Court doth order as before mentioned."

The sum of the controversy, on the other side, is contained in two letters of Elder Goodwin, which will not bear abridgment.

LETTERS FROM MR. GOODWIN RESPECTING GOVERNOR HOPKINS'S LEGACY.

To the Honored Court that is to be held at Hartford, in March next following the date hereof.

Much Honored,

We received writings from you, signed by the Secretary, wherein you desired the Trustees to appoint a time and place to meet with a Committee which you have chosen to treat with them, and to put a final issue to the business respecting the legacy. I am desired in the name of all the Trustees, to inform the Court that we cannot entertain that motion, both for that we are not able to undertake such travel, nor do we see any use at all of it, (if we were able); for we have ordered three hundred and fifty pounds set out of Mr. Hopkins estate committed to our trust, to be allowed to Hartford, upon these conditions and terms following:

(1.) That it be by them improved, according to the mind of the donor, expressed in his will. (2.) That the Court do also engage to remove all obstructions out of our way, that we may not be disturbed, nor any way hindered, from, by, or under them, in the management of the rest of that estate, according to

our trust: that so love and peace may be settled and established between us. (3.) That you will deliver us back the attested copy of the Will sent us from England, or else a true copy of it, under the seal of the Colony.

Now if it please the Honored Court (or their Committee) to accept of this tendry of £350, as is aforesaid, and shall deliver unto us, or to our attornies, an instrument drawn up in writing, and sealed with the seal of the Colony, wherein all the conditions of the tendry abovesaid shall be fully and plainly expressed and confirmed by the Court as abovesaid, before the last of March next ensuing the date hereof, that then this grant of £350 to Hartford, as abovesaid, shall be settled upon them, to be improved by them, according as is expressed in the will of the donor. But if the Court do not fully and plainly declare their acceptance, according as is above expressed, then we hereby declare our grant to them here inserted to be a nullity and void; and thus I humbly take leave of you,

Hadley, February
24th, 1661.

Subscribing myself, your Worships'

in all due observance,

— WILLIAM GOODWIN,

in the name of the rest of the Trustees.

To the Honored Court at Hartford.

Much Honored,

Yours of November 16, 1663, I received, and not to trouble you with my answer unto your several motives to induce us to be of your mind, my final return to all is this, That as I have no cause, so I do in no sort consent to that which you were pleased to move me unto, but do desire that yourselves would return the estate unto us, who only have right to dispose thereof, with due satisfaction for all damage that shall appear to be done unto it, since it hath been taken out of our hands; which being timely performed, I doubt not but the three hundred and fifty pounds tendered unto you in February, 1661, may yet be settled upon Hartford, on such like conditions as be therein expressed, tending to the securing of the estate from any further obstructions by your means, and ordering of the improvement of it according to the donor's end, expressed in his will, as our duty bindeth us to do. Now hereunto I do humbly desire the Honored Court speedily and plainly to declare themselves to me (or to our attornies) whether they do now accept of this tendry or not, without any further agitations about the disposal of it, which hath already been a great wrong to the estate and donor thereof, as also to us, the Trustees, and whole country besides; the which, if you shall decline to do betwixt this and the end of March next ensuing the date hereof, this tendry also is to be judged a nullity, and we shall forthwith endeavor the freeing of the estate elsewhere, as the great betrusement committed to us, in all respects considered, in duty bindeth us to do thus. Hoping and heartily wishing that you would accept of my motion, though I cannot accept of yours, I rest,

Hadley, Feb. 1st, '63.

Yours to love and serve you as I may,

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

The only further mention of this subject in the book of Colony Records, is an order of Council under date of January 13th, 1664-5: "This council doth hereby declare that the estate of our honored friend Edward Hopkins, Esq., shall not be molested by sequestering in the behalf of the country." This vote was probably passed in order to fulfill the stipulation of the Trustees in the following document, that there should be no further hindrance from performing their trust.

VI.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE.

The following is a copy, from the Records of the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, of

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MR. DAVENPORT AND MR. GOODWIN ABOUT DISPOSING MR. HOPKINS HIS LEGACY.

Whereas the worshipful Edward Hopkins, Esq., a faithful servant of the Lord, and our worthily honored friend, hath in his last will and testament, (proved according to law in England, and demonstration thereof made to the General Court at Hartford in New England), given and bequeathed all his estate in New England (his debts there and legacies being first paid out of the same) unto Theophilus Eaton, Esq., John Davenport, pastor to the Church of Christ at New Haven, Capt. John Cullick and William Goodwin, sometime of Hartford, since of Boston and Hadley in the colony of the Massachusetts, confiding in their faithfulness for the improvement of the same for the education of youth in good literature to fit them for the service of Christ in these foreign parts: We therefore, the said John Davenport and William Goodwin, the only survivors of the said trustees, that we may answer the said trust reposed in us, do order and dispose of the said estate as followeth, viz:

To the town of Hartford we do give the sum of four hundred pounds, of which Hills farm shall be a part at the same price at which it was sold by us and the pay ready to be delivered if there had been no interruption, the rest of the £400 in such debts and goods as we or our agents shall see meet, provided that this part be improved according to the ends of the donor, viz, for the erecting and maintaining of a school at Hartford: Provided also that the General Court at Hartford do grant and give unto us a writing legally confirmed, engaging that neither themselves will, nor any by, from or under them shall disturb or hinder us in our dispose or executing our dispose of the rest of the estate: which done, this gift is in all respects valid. We do also desire and request that the school house may be set upon the house lot which was lately in the occupation of Jeremy Adams, where our worthy friend did much desire and endeavor that a school house might be set. Further our desire is that the management of the said estate at Hartford may be in the hands of Deacon Edward Stebbing and Lieutenant Thomas Bull, and their assigns.

We do further order and appoint the rest of the estate of the said Edward Hopkins, Esq., (the debts being paid), to be all of it equally divided between the towns of Newhaven and Hadley, to be in both those towns managed and improved for the erecting and maintaining of a school in each of the said towns. And the management thereof to be in the hands of our assigns, which are the town court of Newhaven, consisting of the magistrates and deputies, together with the officers of the church there, in the behalf of the said Mr. John Davenport; and John Russell, Junr., Lieut. Samuel Smith, Andrew Bacon and Peter Tilton of Hadley, in the behalf of Mr. William Goodwin. Only provided, that one hundred pounds out of that half of the estate which Hadley hath, shall be given and paid to Harvard College so soon as we, the said John Davenport and William Goodwin see meet, and to be ordered as we or our assigns shall judge most conducing to the end of the donor.

Hereunto, as to our last order, dispose and determination touching the said estate, we have set our hands and seals in several instruments before witnesses, the far distance of our habitations and our unfitness for such a journey denying us opportunity of a joint acting otherwise than by writing. Therefore with mutual consent we thus declare our agreement. I the said Wm. Goodwin do sign and seal this instrument as my true agreement for Mr. John Davenport of Newhaven.

WM. GOODWIN, [Seal.]

The 13th day of the 4th month, 1664,
signed and sealed in presence of us,

HENRY CLARK,
WM. WESTWOOD.

MR. DAVENPORT'S TENDER OF GOVERNOR HOPKINS'S DONATION TO THE TOWN OF
NEW HAVEN.

[From the New Haven Town Records, April 28, 1664.]

[Then follow three pages in another hand writing, beginning—"after the names were called."]

" EDUCATION.

" 1664, April 28. After the names were called the Deputy Governor informed the town that Mr. Davenport had something to acquaint them withall, therefore he desired that they would seriously attend to it. Then Mr. Davenport informed the Town that there was a trust committed to him by the last will of Mr. Hopkins—and they might remember how that, in Mr. Eaton's time, there was thought of erecting a college here or collegiate school—and for that end the oyster-shell-field was designed for such a use, and since a town lot called Mrs. Eldred's lot—and Mr. Goodyear offered his house to that end but not accepted—and in this time he said that he wrote to Mr. Hopkins about such an intendment—who answered that he would do something to encourage it; and so in his last will he did bequeath part of his estate that was in New England to that end—and committed that part to Mr. Eaton himself, Capt. Cullick and Mr. Goodwin, and left it wholly to their dispose as they saw good, as if it were their own estate—but they well knew his meaning therein. Now it pleased God to take away Mr. Eaton and

after him, Capt. Cullick: now there was letters passed between them about the dispose of this estate and attorneys appointed about gathering up the estate where it was in the country. But the Magistrates of Connecticut laid a restraint upon the estate, till they had a copy of Mr. Hopkins will and an inventory taken of the estate, and after this was done, then they would have a copy of the will attested from the Court of the probate of wills in England; and when this was done they still kept on the restraint, so that when Mr. Winthrop was in England, Mr. Dally (who was put in trust with Mr. Hopkins his estate in England) dealt with him about it, and Mr. Winthrop promised him, that when he came over it should be set at liberty, but notwithstanding it was not till this spring, for that now it is free. Mr. Davenport further said that Mr. Goodwin and himself had consulted by letter about the dispose of it—and he told him he would dispose of it to the Commonwealth—and so he did to the General Court—but the failing of the colony school put an end to that, so that now he would dispose of it to New Haven town—but yet to be improved to that end for which it was given by Mr. Hopkins, viz—to fit youth (by learning) for the service of God in church and commonwealth—therefore he would have the town consider how this should be attained. He further said that the estate was something damnified—yet it is thought when all is paid there will be a thousand pound in the whole of which Hartford have gained four hundred for a school—now the rest was in their trust and he had writ to Mr. Goodwin about it and that he thought it was meet New Haven should have more than Hadley—and so Mr. Goodwin agreed to pay the one hundred pound out of his part to the college in the Bay which they had purposed before to give to it: Mr. Davenport further signified to the town, that there was five hundred pounds more after the death of Mistress Hopkins, which Mr. Dally was engaged to see paid. These things he said he acquainted the town withall, that if he should die they might know the state of things. He further said, that we are at present in a low way for learning, therefore he would have the town not to be wanting to themselves in this business, but his desire and advice was that the town would allow that maintenance as they had formerly done for a Grammar school—and to send to the President of the College for an able man for that work to teach the Languages—he also desired that the town would appoint a committee that might take care about this estate, both to appoint some for the receiving of it and improving of it and sending for a schoolmaster, and also, there being many books belonging to the town, that they might consider about building a library upon that lot before mentioned—and what else may be thought necessary for this work. Mr. Jones then spake and said that he thought, that that which Mr. Davenport had propounded was very acceptable to the town, and might be much for the advantage both of colony and town in the well being of them. Mr. Davenport further said that he had writ to those concerned about the estate, that they would sett off that which was to be sold—and he thought that they would do us that favor as to dispose of that part of the estate which is most free to us.

“The Town declared their acceptance with thankfulness of what Mr. Davenport propounded—and then the town, after debate upon the matters propounded, came to vote and first about £30 per annum for a Grammar school, and was concluded, and 2 for a committee for this business and by vote was concluded, the Magistrates, Elders, Deacons and Deputies of the Court, as they shall arise, to be a committee for this trust.”

In conformity with the proposals thus made by Mr. Davenport, a formal "Grant" was executed by him in 1668, after his removal to Boston. It is entered in full upon the Records of the Town, and also on those of the Trustees of the School. It occupies over four pages of foolscap in the close handwriting of Governor Jones.

After rehearsing the Will, and the Agreement of the surviving Trustees, he states the object of the instrument: "that the Grammer Schoole or *Colledge*, att Newhaven already ffounded and begun may be provided for maintained and continued for the encouragement and bringing up of hopefull youths in the Languages, and other good Literature, for the publique use and service of the Country." He names his trustees and impowers them to manage and improve the estate, "to order, regulate and direct the said *Collegiate School*,"—"to make choice of such school master (and Usher if need^d be) as they shall approve of to be sufficiently qualified to undertake such a charge, and able to instruct and teach the three learned Languages, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, so far as shall be necessary to prepare and fit youth for the college." He continues: "If the said Committee or their successors shall find the said ends by this grant not attained at New Haven, and that the said Grammar or Collegiate School hereby endowed and provided for should be dissolved and wholly cease, I obtest them by the will of the dead, which no man may alter, and by the trust committed to me and them, whereof we must give our account to that great Judge of all, that this gift of the said Edward Hopkins, Esq., deceased, be by them the said Committee wholly translated and disposed of elsewhere where the said ends may be attained." He reserves for himself the right of a negative on the acts of the Trustees, during his lifetime. He stipulates that the Oyster-shell-field and Mrs. Eldred's lot shall be settled upon the School forever. Finally he declares the former grant of 1660 to be null and void, in consequence of the laying down of the Colony School.

VII.

THE RECTORS OF THE SCHOOL.

1664. No income of the fund designated in 1660 appears to have been used for the Grammar-School until 1664. GEORGE PARDEE (of whom, see more on pp. 30, 31) was the master, under the arrangement made in 1664, between Mr. Davenport and the town.
1665. MR. CHAUNCEY? Mr. Davenport had recommended the town to send to the President of the College for "an able man," to which the President seems to have responded by sending one of his own sons; but which, of three who graduated in 1661, is not known—probably Israel, minister of Stratford. That he actually entered on the School, and continued in it until Mr. Street, is known only by inference.

1667. SAMUEL STREET, Harvard College, 1664. He was son of Rev. Nicholas Street, teacher of the Church in New Haven. Left the School about 1673, and was afterward minister of Wallingford.

1674. GEORGE PARDEE was re-engaged (the town being left destitute) 'to teach youth to read English, and the Accidence, and any Grammar rules as far as he could, and to write.' In 1677, on occasion of an order from the General Court concerning the lack of a grammar-school at New Haven, Mr. Jones stated that after the gift of the Hopkins legacy to the town (1664) "a Latin School was *set up and continued until Mr. Street removed,*" but that "for about three years there had been only an English school." After a long debate about the condition of the estate, the Record concludes:

"The town now being informed in the state of things about the school, they fell to a loving debate to promote the business that a school according to the Law might be set up, and therefore it was desired that parents or such as have children, would be careful to send their children to the school, and to continue them at it, that they may attain to some proficiency whereby they may come to be fit for service to God in church or commonwealth, and [were] pressed with *the custom of our predecessors and the common practise of the English nation to bring up their children in Learning.*"

1683. THEOPHILUS MUNSON. Prior to the year 1683, the doings of the School Trustees, when recorded at all, were entered on the Town Records. In that year a Record Book was commenced for the School, and the following papers engrossed in it, in the clerky hand of Deputy-Governor Jones:— 1. Governor Hopkins's Will; 2. The Rev. Mr. Davenport's Graunt, 1668; 3. Power of Attorney from Davenport, Cullick, and Goodwin, surviving Trustees, to Thomas Bull, Nathaniel Ward, and Edward Stebbing, to collect debts, &c., for the estate, 1658; 4. The Agreement between Davenport and Goodwin, 1664; 5, 6. Deeds of Real Estate; 7. Statement of the Receipt of the Estate, amounting to £412.

The first record of the doings of the Committee begins:—

"At a meeting of the above-named Committee, the 4th of January, 1683, (i. e. 1684):

"Agreed that Ensign Munson go on with the Grammar School at New Haven to make up his year current, and his allowance to be £40 pr. ann. as formerly. Also that trial be made of the sufficiency of the said Ensign Munson, and if he be found sufficient to instruct or fit hopeful youth for the College, according to the trust committed to us," that he have £50 for the ensuing year."

The "trial of his sufficiency," seems to have been unsatisfactory; for, three months later he "laid down his charge," and his successor was appointed.

The Records continue to be in the handwriting of Governor Jones until

the close of the year 1694, after which, the records passed into less careful hands.

1684. JOHN HERRIMAN, son of John Herriman who "kept the ordinary" at New Haven, at that time an office of trust and dignity under the town. He graduated at Harvard College in 1667, and ministered to the church in New Haven more or less from 1676 to 1682. He was afterward first minister of Elizabethtown, N. J.

In 1687, during Mr. Herriman's administration, a debt of £8, 8s., owing to the Hopkins estate from Mrs. Abigail Davenport, was released to her for the maintenance of her son, John Davenport, at the College. This John, grandson of the New Haven pastor, graduated at Harvard, that year, and became the next teacher of the Grammar-School. At the same time, "forty pounds of the list of debts were appropriated for the maintenance, education and encouragement in learning, of John Jones, Samuel Mansfield, Stephen Meeks (Mix) and Thomas Buckingham . . . of which sum ye aforesaid John Jones is to have a double part, he being a kinsman and relation by affinity to the said donor." John Jones was son to Governor William Jones, who married the daughter of Governor Eaton, half-sister to Mrs. Hopkins. Of these five beneficiaries, three, Davenport, Mansfield, and Mix, graduated at Harvard College. The two former became teachers in the Hopkins School. Davenport at Stamford, Mix at Wethersfield, and Buckingham at Saybrook, were all eminent pastors. The last named was one of the founders of Yale College, and Moderator of the Saybrook Council.

The curious rules which were adopted by the Trustees, and published in the School, under Mr. Herriman, have been printed in full in the annual Catalogue of the School for 1857. They may have come, substantially, from the hand of Mr. Davenport, who alludes to rules which he had drawn. The substance of them is briefly as follows :

1. The School free to all boys from New Haven County; all others to pay ten shillings entrance fee.
2. Qualifications for admission;—that boys should have learned to "spell their letters well," and begin to read, and "all girls be excluded as improper and inconsistent with such a grammar-school as the law enjoins."
3. School hours. From 6 to 11 A. M., from 1 to 4 P. M., in winter; in Summer till 5 P. M.
4. A Monitor to be appointed to mark absences, and the faulty and truants to be corrected or reprov'd.
5. Prayer to be offered every morning.
6. Scholars to be seated in order of scholarship, and not to leave their seats.
7. Good behavior required. The incorrigible to be expelled.
8. Misbehavior at church to be corrected.
9. No Latin Boys allowed to absent themselves.
10. Boys to be examined Monday morning on the sermons, and Saturday afternoon, to be catechised.

1687. JOHN DAVENPORT, grandson of the first pastor of New Haven, graduated at Harvard in 1687. Undertook the School in August of the same year, and continued it for some four years or more. He afterwards became minister of Stamford.
1694. SAMUEL MANSFIELD was *Schoole Master* in this year, and continued in the position until 1699. He graduated at Harvard, in 1690, having been, like his predecessor, assisted in his education from the Hopkins fund. After leaving the School, he went into the West India trade. Died, 1701.
1699. JOSEPH MOSS. "Sir Moss . Be gun . to keep scole . the 27: of . No-uembr 1699 : then . sayed Moss . put . in by the Comittee." (*School Records*.) Three years before this his father was "allowed the use of Colledge meadow rent-free, for his encouragement in giving his Son Colledge Learning." He graduated at Harvard, 1699. After he left the School, November, 1706, he became minister of Derby. "No clergyman in his time had a higher reputation in Connecticut, than Mr. Moss." *Prof. Kingsley*.
1706. JOHN JAMES. Received an honorary degree at H. C., 1710. He kept the School only six weeks.
1707. SAMUEL COOKE, Y. C. 1705. Continued to teach the School for eight years, and went from it to become minister of Stratfield, (Bridgeport.) He was, in 1732, Fellow of the College. Died in 1747.
1716. DANIEL BROWNE, Y. C. 1714. Tutor in Y. C. Went to England to receive orders as an Episcopal minister, where he died of small-pox, 1723.
1718. JAMES PIERPONT, Y. C. 1718. Son of the pastor of New Haven. Tutor in Yale College, 1722-4. Died, 1776.
1721. RICHARD TREAT, Y. C. 1719. "Mr. Treet Took the Care of the Gramer School in Newhauen 31th day May anno Domni 1721." Was minister of Abington, Mass., and *not* D. D. This title belonged to another of the same name who graduated six years later.
1721. (Sept. 18th.) SAMUEL MIX, Y. C. 1720. Son of Samuel Mix, of New Haven.
1729. DANIEL MUNSON. "Agreed with Ensigne theophelus Munson for his son Daniell Munson to keep the gramer scholl for on year to begin 22d No-uember and to keep about 7 hours in the day in the winter season and about 8 hours in the sumer season in each day and not to exceed twelve play dayes in the year and for his Reward he is to have the money rayسد on the scoollers heads and the Rents of the mony and of the land and Meadow of this present year." Y. C. 1726.

1730. MOSES MANSFIELD, Y. C. 1730. Of a New Haven family in which prevailed a talent for school keeping. *Vide infra.*
1734. WILLIAM WOLCOTT, Y. C. 1734. Tutor, 1735. Died, 1799.
1735. ISAAC DICKERMAN, Y. C. 1736. Taught the School for six weeks, October and November of 1735.
- [For the next four years there is no record of the names of school-masters, except, written on an odd leaf, an account of a payment for ten months' services to]:—
1738. ——— MILLS, Gideon, Y. C. 1737, or Ebenezer, Y. C. 1738.
1740. MOSES MANSFIELD. The same who kept the School in 1730.
1741. JOHN WHITING, Y. C. 1740. Tutor, 1743-7. Was afterward Judge of Probate in New Haven, and Deacon of the First Church. Died, 1786.
1742. RICHARD MANSFIELD, Y. C. 1741. Son of Jonathan Mansfield, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Trustees. Was ordained in England, 1749, as an Episcopal minister, and took charge of congregations in West Haven, Derby, and Waterbury.
1747. MOSES TUTTLE, Y. C. 1745. Marked as a minister, in the Triennial Catalogue of Yale College.
1747. BENJAMIN TALMAGE, Y. C. 1747. Minister of Brookhaven, L. I., where he died, 1786. He was father of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, of the army of the Revolution.
1747. ELIPHALET BALL, Y. C. 1748. Born at New Haven. Became minister of Woodbridge, and afterward of Ballston, N. Y., which was named for him. Died, 1797. He taught the School only a single week.
1747. TIMOTHY PITKIN, Y. C. 1747. Tutor. Afterward minister of Farmington, and Fellow of the College. Died, 1811.
1749. JOHN HOTCHKISS, Y. C. 1748; received degrees, also, from Harvard, New Jersey, and Dartmouth Colleges. He was a New Haven merchant, and was killed in the British invasion of New Haven, July, 1779.
1751. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Y. C. 1748. Was a preacher of the gospel, but never ordained. Died, 1778.
1753. JONATHAN WELLS, Y. C. 1751. Tutor, 1754. Died, 1792.
1754. JOHN NOYES, Y. C. 1753. Son of the pastor of the First Church, New Haven. Died, 1767.

1757. TIMOTHY JONES, Y. C. 1757. Was Justice of the Peace in New Haven, where he died, 1800.
1759. NOAH WILLISTON, Y. C. 1757. Minister of West Haven, where he died in 1811.
1760. EBENEZER GROSVENOR, Y. C. 1759. Minister at Scituate, Mass. Died, 1788.
1761. MATTHEW MERRIAM, Y. C. 1759. Minister at Berwick, Me. Died, 1797.
1761. AVERY HALL, Y. C. 1759. Son of Rev. Theophilus Hall, of Meriden. Minister at Rochester, N. H. Died, 1820.
1762. HADLOCK MARCY, Y. C. 1761.
1764. PUNDERSON AUSTIN, Y. C. 1762. Tutor, 1765. Died, 1773.
1765. WILLIAM JONES, Y. C. 1762. Merchant in New Haven. Died, 1783.
1768. BUCKINGHAM ST. JOHN, (from Norwalk,) Y. C. 1768. Tutor, 1770. Died by drowning, while Tutor, 1771. An elegy was written on the occasion of his death, by Judge Trumbull, author of "M'Fingal."

[Prof. Kingsley inserts here, in the list of Teachers of the School, prepared by him and published in the Catalogue of the School for 1850-51, the name of President TIMOTHY DWIGHT. The biography of Dr. Dwight, by his son, prefixed to his Theology, also represents, that immediately after his graduation (in 1769) he taught a grammar-school in New Haven. No other grammar-school than the Hopkins School is known to have existed at the time, in New Haven, and it is highly improbable that more than one could have been sustained here. As it would seem very improbable that the biographer of Dr. Dwight, being his own son, and having access to his papers, should be mistaken as to how Dr. Dwight was engaged for so long a period of his active life, we might have been held justified, on this authority, in retaining this famous name upon our list.

On the other hand, however, not only do the Records of the School give no proof that Dr. Dwight ever taught it, but they do give distinct proof of the contrary. There is no break in the Record, and no interruption in the succession of Teachers, in which to find a place for him.]

1770. SAMUEL DARLING, Y. C. 1769. Became a physician at New Haven, and Deacon of the First Church. Died at New Haven, aged 91, in 1842.
1771. ACHILLES MANSFIELD, Y. C. 1770. In 1779 became minister of the Church in Killingworth, in which office he died, in 1814.
1774. WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, Y. C. 1774. Tutor, 1779. Minister at Glastenbury. Died, 1828.

1777. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, Y. C. 1776. Tutor, 1779-81. Afterwards U. S. Senator, and Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. Died, 1815.
1778. SAMUEL BIRD, Y. C. 1776. Became a planter in Georgia. Died, 1822.
1780. ZEBULON ELY, Y. C. 1779. Tutor, 1781. From 1782 till his death, in 1824, minister of Lebanon, Conn.
1782. THOMAS LORD, Y. C. 1780.
1782. RICHARD WOODHULL, Y. C. 1752. Tutor, 1756-61; also, 1763-5.
1785. WALTER KING, Y. C. 1782. 1787, minister at Norwich, Conn. 1813, at Williamstown, Mass. Died, 1815.
1785. DAVID DAGGETT, Y. C. 1783, LL. D., Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, United States Senator, Professor of Law in Yale College. Died, 1851.
1786. JARED MANSFIELD, Y. C. 1777. He was born in 1759, of the New Haven family of Mansfields, largely represented in this list. After leaving the Hopkins Grammar-School, in 1795, he became instructor in that sustained by the Friends, in Philadelphia. His "*Essays, Mathematical and Physical*," published about 1800, was the first volume of original mathematical research issued in this country. After this he was successively Surveyor General of the United States for the Northwestern Territories, and Professor in the Military Academy at West Point. Died at New Haven, 1831. A portrait of him, by Weir, belongs to Yale College. His mathematical reputation, as it has descended to two generations of sons-in-law, is well sustained by Professors Charles Davies and William K. Peck, of Columbia College, New York. Mr. Mansfield continued Master of the School until April 22, 1790, when he sent in his resignation in the words following:

"Gentlemen: Your candor and generosity in appointing me to the charge of the Grammar-school, without any solicitation on my part, demands my warmest acknowledgments, and will ever be remembered with gratitude. I have endeavored to execute my office with diligence and fidelity, and should still be happy to serve the Committee, were it not for brighter prospects from abroad, and such as my friends think advisable to embrace. I shall leave my friends in these parts with regret, but shall ever pray for their happiness. These considerations induce me to resign the charge of the Grammar-school, which resignation I beg the Committee to accept at the expiration of the present Quarter, viz, on the 28th inst.

"Yours, &c.,

"JARED MANSFIELD."

The Committee accepted Mr. Mansfield's resignation "with a grateful sense of his good services."

1790. ABRAHAM BISHOP, Y. C. 1778. For many years Collector of the Port of New Haven. He was appointed to take the School at the close of Mr. Mansfield's term, and had permission to keep the School in his own house. He retained it for five months, when he "agreed with the Committee to resign," and they re-appointed—
1790. JARED MANSFIELD, who remained now for five years, and probably raised the School to a higher reputation than it had afterwards until the accession of Mr. Olmstead. He taught in his own house in State street, near Chapel.
1795. STEPHEN TWINING, Y. C. 1795. Steward of Yale College 1819-1832. Died, 1832.
1796. JOHN HART LYNDE, Y. C. 1796. Lawyer at New Haven, and Clerk of the Courts. Died, 1817.
- The Committee "made choice of Sir Hart Lynde to keep the Grammar-school for the stipend of £60 *per annum*; and said Lynde is permitted a poll-tax of half-a-dollar per quarter for each grammar scholar. And the Committee agree that said master have one week vacation at commencement, also one week on the annual election in May. Said master is not to indulge the scholars with liberty of playing on Wednesdays in the afternoon."
1797. JAMES MURDOCK, Y. C. 1797. D. D., and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Andover Theological Seminary. Translator of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, and of the Syriac New Testament, into English. Died, 1856.
1779. ELI IVES, Y. C. 1799, M. D., and Professor in the Medical Department of Yale College. The oldest surviving Teacher of the School.
1801. SHUBAEL BARTLETT, Y. C. 1800. Minister of the church in East Windsor from 1804 until his death in 1854.
1802. JONATHAN HUNTINGTON LYMAN, Y. C. 1802. Lawyer in Northampton, Mass. Died, 1825.
1805. NATHANIEL FREEMAN, Y. C. 1805. Pastor at Greenfield Hill, Ct. Died, 1854.
1807. HENRY SHERMAN, Y. C. 1803. Pastor at Weston, Ct. Died, 1817.
1808. ELIZUR GOODRICH, Williams College, 1806. Lawyer in Hartford.
1810. EBENEZER KELLOGG, Y. C. 1810. Professor at Williams College. Died, 1846.
1810. CHAUNCEY ALLEN GOODRICH, Y. C. 1810. D. D., Professor in Yale College, editor of a Greek Grammar; in 1832 of Greek Lessons; in 1852 of

- "Select British Eloquence." In 1829 established the "Quarterly Christian Spectator," and was its sole editor till about 1836. Also, an important contributor to other religious periodicals. Editor of Webster's Dictionary. Died, 1859.
1812. ELEAZAR THOMPSON FITCH, Y. C. 1810. D. D., Livingston Professor of Divinity in Yale College from 1817 till his resignation in 1852. His private instructions in Theology constituted the germ of the Yale Theological Seminary, with which, established in 1822, chiefly by the efforts of Professor Goodrich and himself, he still retains his highly valued connection.
1812. EDWIN WELLS DWIGHT, Y. C. 1809. Clergyman at Richmond, Mass. Died, 1841.
1813. WARD SAFFORD, Y. C. 1812. Minister in New York, and founder of City Missions in America. Died, 1851.
1813. ELISHA MITCHELL, Y. C. 1813. D. D., Professor of Natural Sciences in the University of North Carolina. Perished in 1857, on a mountain in that State, which has since received the name of Mitchell's Mountain.
1814. ZEDEKIAH SMITH BARSTOW, Y. C. 1813. D. D. Minister at Keene, N. H. Dr. Barstow had, among his pupils, many who have since risen to eminence.
1815. RANDOLPH STONE, Y. C. 1815. Was the last man who held the office of *butler* in Yale College. Became a minister, and labored on the Western Reserve, in Ohio. Died, 1840.
1815. EBENEZER SEELEY, Y. C. 1814. A lawyer at New Haven, and mayor of the city. Removed to New York, his present residence.
1816. ZEDEKIAH SMITH BARSTOW, again, for one quarter.
1816. RUFUS WOODWARD, Y. C. 1816. Died, 1824. [See an Elegy by Brainard, "on the death of Mr. Woodward at Edinburgh."]
1816. JOSEPH DRESSER WICKHAM, Y. C. 1815. Was the last amanuensis of President Dwight. Afterwards minister in Owego, N. Y., and for many years has been Principal of the Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt.
1817. GEORGE HILL, Y. C. 1816. United States Consul in Asia Minor. [See Everest's "Poets of Connecticut."] Appointed.
1817. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY FOWLER, Y. C. 1816. Professor in Middlebury and Amherst Colleges, and author of an elaborate treatise on English Grammar, and of the History of the Chauncey Family.

- 1818-20. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, Y. C. 1818. Professor in Trinity College, and President of St. John's College, Maryland. Died, 1857.
- 1820-1. EDWARD TURNER, Y. C. 1818. Professor in Middlebury College. Died, 1838.
- 1821-3. STEPHEN D. WARD, New Jersey College, 1819. Clergyman in Maine and Massachusetts. Died, 1858, at Agawam, Mass.
- 1823-5. HENRY HERRICK, Y. C. 1822. Clergyman at Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y.
1825. SIMEON NORTH, Y. C. 1825. D. D., LL. D., President of Hamilton College.
- 1825-6. GEORGE NICHOLS, Y. C. 1824. Teacher in Hadley and in Springfield, Mass. Died in Springfield, 1841.
- 1826-9. ROBERT MCEWEN, Y. C. 1827. D. D., Clergyman at Enfield, Mass.
- 1829-31. ASA DRURY, Y. C. 1829. Professor in Cincinnati College, Ohio.
- 1831-3. NOAH PORTER, Y. C. 1831. D. D., Professor in Yale College.
- 1833-4. JOHN OWEN COLTON, Y. C. 1832. Pastor of the Chapel street Church, New Haven. Compiler of Colton's Greek Reader. Died, 1840.
- 1834-5. SAMUEL W. S. DUTTON, Y. C. 1833. D. D., Pastor of the North Church, New Haven.
- 1835-6. CHARLES ALONZO GAGER, Y. C. 1835. Died, 1841, in Egypt.
- 1836-7. NELSON WHEELER, Y. C. 1836. Professor in Brown University. Died, 1855.
- 1837-8. WILLARD MASON HARDING, Y. C. 1837. Minister at Princeton, Mass.
1838. ROBERT HAMILTON PADDOCK, Y. C. 1837. M. D., Professor in Starling Medical College, Ohio.
1839. ISAAC JENNINGS, Y. C. 1837. Minister at Stamford.
1840. HAWLEY OLNSTEAD, Y. C. 1816. At a meeting of the Committee of the Hopkins Grammar-School, in New Haven, July 28th, 1849, the following minute was adopted, to be entered on their Records:
- “Mr. Hawley Olmstead, Principal of this School, having resigned his place in the same, on account of impaired health,—the Committee learn with regret the necessity of this measure, and return Mr. Olmstead their thanks for his faithful services, since for more than ten years he has managed the School with great ability and success, having, by thorough instruction and discreet and efficient government, raised it

from a very depressed state to one of great prosperity and usefulness. The Committee would express their sincere hope that Mr. Olmstead, when released from his confinement and severe labors, may be speedily restored to his former health, and be enabled to resume, in some form, those efforts in the cause of education for which he is eminently qualified, from his long experience.

"Voted, that a copy of the foregoing be presented to Mr. Olmstead.

"JAMES L. KINGSLEY, *Secretary pro tem.*"

1849. EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Y. C. 1845.

1854. ROBBINS LITTLE. Y. C. 1851.

1854. JAMES MORRIS WHITON, Y. C. 1853.

VIII.

THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOLS AT HARTFORD AND HADLEY.

The earliest clear evidence of the building of a school house of any sort at Hartford, occurs in a record under the year 1665, the year after Hartford "had gained" £400 from the Hopkins fund. The date of the commencement of the Hopkins School must be set down at 1665; but no name of any teacher appears on record until 1674, when Mr. Caleb Watson, (Harvard, 1661,) undertook the school and continued to teach it until 1705, when a vote was passed that he "be no longer school-master to this town."

For the first century of its existence the school scarcely rose above the level of a primary school for the "children and servants" of the town. It seems to have been the only public school of any sort in Hartford, during that period.

A vote (which seems to have had no immediate good effect) was passed by the town in 1753, providing that the incomes "belonging to the Free School (so called) in this town, shall be applied to the use and support of a Grammar School to be kept in the town of Hartford for the future." Mr. Hooker, in his manuscript history of the school, remarks: "It sounds very oddly that an institution which for full two-thirds of a century had been on the foundation of a fund 'for the encouragement of hopeful youth both at the Grammar School and College,' should be *changed* by a vote of the town of Hartford into a 'Grammar School.' The vote, on its very face, seems to be a confession of past delinquency."

"In 1797, the town, at the request of the Committee, appointed Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D., and Ephraim Root, Esq., agents to apply for a charter of incorporation. Such a charter was granted in 1798, empowering the Trustees to hold productive funds to an amount not exceeding \$20,000, to manage them, and the

school, and appoint forever their own successors. Since then, the fund has increased until it is now full \$16,000, beside the School-house and the lot on which it stands, and the apparatus and other facilities for teaching; while the reputation of the school, at least a large part of the time, for thorough classical instruction, has not been exceeded by that of any school in the country.”*

The endowment of the HADLEY school was increased in the first years of its existence, by grants of land from leading citizens; and the school thus provided for was, at the request of Mr. Goodwin, to be called The Hopkins School. The Board of five Trustees, appointed, in conformity with an agreement between Mr. Goodwin and the town, in 1669, “continued to have the management of the property, and to appropriate its annual income “to the purposes intended by the testator” until 1816, when the committee, in concurrence with the town of Hadley, petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation,” which was accordingly passed.

The people of Hadley, after a while, complained of the Trustees, that they had “for a long time refused to administer the trust according to the directions of the donors and to appropriate the annual avails of the property to and for the exclusive use and benefit of the plaintiffs, and had appropriated the same as well to the use and benefit of others as of the plaintiffs, and sometimes to the exclusion of the plaintiffs.”

The case thus made of “Hadley *vs.* Hopkins Academy,” came before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1833, and was the subject of an elaborate opinion by Chief Justice Shaw, in which it was held, that the devise of Governor Hopkins “was not made for the purpose of founding a common town school for the exclusive benefit of the inhabitants of that town, but was designed for the encouragement of all persons in that (then) newly settled part of the country, who should desire to avail themselves of a Grammar School adapted to instruct and qualify pupils for the university.”

The above quotations are made from the report of the case in the fourteenth volume of Pickering’s Reports, p. 240.

It is supposed that a sketch of the history of the Hopkins Grammar School of Hadley exists in manuscript among the papers of the late Sylvester Judd, Esq., of Northampton, Mass.

* From a manuscript by Rev. Horace Hooker of Hartford, for the use of which I have already acknowledged my obligation.

IX.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED BY THE

ALUMNI OF THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known by the name of the Hopkins Grammar-School Association.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Association shall be, to perpetuate the memory of the benevolent Founder of the School, to revive and preserve its histories and traditions, to maintain the friendships and acquaintances of early days, and to bear onward the prosperity of the Institution by any proper means.

ARTICLE III.

All past or present Officers and Teachers of the School, and all persons over sixteen years of age, who have been scholars in the School for one year or more, but whose pupilage in the School has ceased, are entitled to membership in this Association.

ARTICLE IV.

Any other person than those mentioned in the preceding Article, may be made a member by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE V.

The Officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of six others, all of whom shall be chosen at the annual meeting, by ballot.

ARTICLE VI.

The meetings of this Association shall be held regularly once a year, during the month of July, (Commencement Week,) and at any other time when the President, with the advice of the Standing Committee, may deem it necessary.

ARTICLE VII.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be resident in New Haven, and shall be *ex-officio* members of the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

The duties of the Standing Committee shall be, to advise with the President upon the interests of the Association, and to carry into effect the resolutions of the Association, except when specially committed to other officers.

X.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS

OF THE

ALUMNI OF THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

FIRST MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE HOPKINS
GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

A meeting of the graduates of the New Haven Hopkins Grammar-School having been called by public notice, convened at the School-house, on Wednesday, the 28th of July, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., twenty-six being present.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, who moved that the Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, D. D., take the chair. The motion was adopted, and the organization completed by the appointment of Mr. Timothy K. Wilcox, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being called for, the Rector of the School, Mr. Whiton, made a statement, that the 14th of June, 1660, had been ascertained to be the correct date of the foundation of the School, so that the Two Hundredth Anniversary was near at hand. He also alluded to the fact that this School is the second in age of all similar institutions in the country—the Public Latin School of Boston, Mass., being its senior. This School, which organized an Association of its Alumni in 1844, has a Catalogue dating back to 1635. The speaker concluded by moving the following resolutions :

Resolved, That it is expedient that an Association of the Alumni of the Hopkins Grammar-School should be formed.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft Articles of Association, to be submitted to the Alumni at their next meeting, and, in connection with the Trustees of the School, to devise the most appropriate way of celebrating our Second Centennial Anniversary.

Rev. Edward O. Flagg, of New York City, remarked that many would look back on this School as their *alma mater* as well as *alma nutrix*, and would therefore be deeply interested in such an organization, which he hoped would become a permanent thing.

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich remarked that the great deficiency of the past has been the want of such an organization. It is difficult for those who were in the School thirty years ago to remember those who were then scholars with them, or even their teachers. It would be well to have the organization for the sake of having some permanent records of the School.

Mr. H. C. Kingsley thought that the approach of the Second Centennial Anniversary was of itself enough to warrant the formation of an Association of the Alumni.

Rev. Dr. Dutton echoed the same sentiments, and, in speaking of the unwritten

history of the School, gave some humorous illustrations of the store of old reminiscences that lives in the memory of many a former scholar.

The resolutions which had been moved were then adopted unanimously, and the Chair appointed Mr. H. C. Kingsley, Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, and Mr. James M. Whiton, as the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned to call of the Committee.

TIMOTHY K. WILCOX, *Secretary*.

SECOND MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

The Alumni of the Hopkins Grammar-School, to the number of thirty-five, met at the call of the Committee, on Tuesday, the 26th of July, 1859, at two o'clock P. M., in the President's Lecture Room, Yale College.

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich called the meeting to order, and nominated Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., as Chairman, which nomination was accepted, and the meeting completed its organization by the appointment of Mr. Eli W. Blake, Secretary.

The report of the last meeting was then read by Mr. T. K. Wilcox, its Secretary, and accepted.

The "Articles of Association of the Alumni of the Hopkins Grammar-School" were then read by Mr. James M. Whiton, and unanimously adopted by the meeting. These Articles are as follows:

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be known by the name of the Hopkins Grammar-School Association.

ARTICLE II. The objects of this Association shall be, to perpetuate the memory of the benevolent Founder of the School, to revive and preserve its histories and traditions, to maintain the friendships and acquaintances of early days, and to bear onward the prosperity of the Institution by any proper means.

ARTICLE III. All past or present Officers and Teachers of the School, and all persons over sixteen years of age, who have been scholars in the School for one year or more, but whose pupilage in the School has ceased, are entitled to membership in this Association.

ARTICLE IV. Any other person than those mentioned in the preceding Article, may be made a member by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE V. The Officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of six others, all of whom shall be chosen at the annual meeting, by ballot.

ARTICLE VI. The meetings of this Association shall be held regularly once a year, during the month of _____, and at any other time when the President, with the advice of the Standing Committee, may deem it necessary.

ARTICLE VII. The President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be resident in New Haven, and shall be *ex-officio* members of the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE VIII. The duties of the Standing Committee shall be, to advise with the President upon the interests of the Association, and to carry into effect the resolutions of the Association, except when specially committed to other officers.

These Articles having been accepted,

On motion, Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Prof. Timothy Dwight, and Rev. E. O. Flagg, were appointed a Committee to report nominations for the officers mentioned therein. During their consultation, Mr. J. M. Whiton read an interesting essay on the origin and early history of the School.

The Committee reported the following names:

For President :

PROF. A. C. TWINING.

For Vice-President :

HAWLEY OLMSTEAD, Esq.

For Secretary :

WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY.

For Treasurer :

LUCIUS W. FITCH.

For Executive Committee :

REV. DAVID L. OGDEN,
HENRY C. KINGSLEY,
PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, JR.,
JAMES M. WHITON,
DR. CHARLES L. IVES,
PROF. T. F. DAVIES.

On motion, the rule requiring election by ballot was laid aside, and the names offered by the Committee accepted by an unanimous vote.

It was then moved and accepted, that the blank in Article VI of the Articles be filled, so that the Article may read, "The meetings of the Association shall be held regularly once a year, during the month of July, (Commencement Week,) and at any other time when the President, with the advice of the Standing Committee, may deem it necessary."

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich then made some remarks on the propriety of celebrating the coming Two Hundredth Anniversary of the School, and invited suggestions as to the proper method.

Prof. Timothy Dwight moved that there be a historical discourse, a *good* dinner, and that the celebration take place on Tuesday of Commencement Week, 1860,—which motion was carried.

A motion was then made by Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, that the appointment of the orator, and other details of the celebration, be left with the Executive Committee. Carried.

Prof. Timothy Dwight then moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to invite and urge the presence and co-operation of the Hartford Hopkins Grammar-School,—which was unanimously passed.

Rev. David L. Ogden offered his resignation from the Executive Committee,—which was not accepted.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

E. W. BLAKE, JR., *Secretary.*

THIRD MEETING OF THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, NEW HAVEN, JULY 24, 1860.

On Tuesday, July 24th, 1860, the Association of the Alumni of the Hopkins Grammar-School assembled, by invitation of the Executive Committee, at the College street Church, and listened to a historical address, which was delivered by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Litchfield.

After the address, the Association was called to order by the President, Prof. A. C. Twining, and a resolution was offered, to the effect, that the thanks of the Alumni of the Hopkins Grammar-School be presented to the orator, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon. The resolution was passed unanimously; whereupon, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, D. D., and William L. Kingsley, were appointed a Committee to express the thanks of the Association to Mr. Bacon, and request a copy of the discourse for publication.

The Association then adjourned to the New Haven Hotel for dinner.

WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY, *Secretary*.

XI.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The School contains, at present, upwards of forty scholars, all pursuing classical studies. The course of instruction is completed in from three to five years, according to the ability of the scholars. The corps of instructors consists of the rector, two assistants, a teacher of drawing and a teacher of elocution. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees: Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, Henry White, Esq., Wyllys Warner, Esq., Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, Eli W. Blake, Esq., Professor Thomas A. Thacher, Henry C. Kingsley, Esq.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 62, line 4, for 1859 read 1860.

Page 63, add, after line 7,

1825. WILLIAM RUSSELL. Editor, Author, and Teacher, Boston, Mass.

line 9, for 1825-6 read 1825-7.

line 11, for 1826-9 read 1827-9.



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